The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

ELLSWORTH'S AVENGERS.

Down where the patriot army,
Near Potomac's side,
Guards the glorious cause of Freedom,
Gallant Ellsworth died.
Brave was the noble Chieftain
At his country's call;
Hastened to the field of battle,
And was first to fall.

Chorus—Strike, freemen, for the Union!
Sheath your swords no more,
While remains in arms a traitor
On Columbia's shore.

Entering the traitor city
With his soldiers true,
Leading up the Zouave columns
Fixed became his view.
"See that rebel flag is floating
O'er yon building tall!"
Spoke he, while his dark eye glistened—
"Boys, that flag must fall!"
Chorus—Strike, freemen, etc.

Quickly from its proud position
That base flag was torn,
Trampled 'neath the feet of Freemen
Circling Ellsworth's form.
See him bear it down the landing,
Past the traitor's door;
Hear him groan; O, God! they've shot him!
Ellsworth is no more.
Chorus—Strike, freemen, etc.

First to fall, thou youthful martyr!
Hapless was thy fate;
Hasten we as thy avengers
From thy native State.
Speed we on from town and city,
Not for wealth or fame,
But because we love the Union,
And our Ellsworth's name.
Chorus—Strike, freemen, etc.

Traitor hands shall never sunder
That for which you died;
Hear the oath our lips now utter,
Thou our nation's pride.
By our hopes of yon bright heaven!
By the land we love!
By the God who reigns above us!
We'll avenge thy blood!
Chorus—Strike, freemen, etc.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOSPEL.

The Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester, in the introductory lecture of his course on the "Life of Christ," gives in a note the following condensed summary of the principal points in which the four evangelical narratives are distinguished from each other:

1. In regard to their external features and characteristics:

The point of view of the first Gospel is mainly Israelitic; of the second, Gentile; of the third, universal; of the fourth, Christian.

The general aspect, and so to speak, physiognomy of the first, mainly, is Oriental; of the second, Roman; of the third, Greek; of the fourth, spiritual.

The style of the first is stately and rhythmical; of the second, terse and precise; of the third, calm and copious; of the fourth, artless and colloquial.

The most striking characteristic of the first is symmetry; of the second, compression; of the third, order; of the fourth, system.

The thought and language of the first are both Hebraistic; of the third, both Hellenistic; while in the second the thought is often Occidental, though the language is Hebraistic; and in the fourth the language is Hellenistic, but the thought Hebraistic.

2. In respect to their subject-matter and contents:

In the first Gospel we have narrative; in the second, memoirs; in the third, history; in the fourth, dramatic portraiture.

In the first we have often the record of events in their accomplishment; in the second, events in their detail; in the third, events in their connection; in the fourth, events in relation to the teaching springing from them.

Thus in the first we more often meet with the notice of impressions; in the second, of facts; in the third, of motives; in the fourth, of words spoken.

And, lastly, the record of the first is mainly collective, and often antithetical; of the second, graphic and circumstantial; of the third, didactic and reflective; of the fourth, selective and supplemental.

3. In respect to their portraiture of our Lord:

The first Gospel presents him to us mainly as the Messiah; the second, mainly as the Godman; the third, as the Redeemer; the fourth, as the only-begotten Son of God.

The Good of a Praying and Faithful Council.

As an illustration of the spiritual office of a council and of its healing power in case of difficulty in a church, it is worth while to mention a case which has just occurred at Viola, Mercer County, Ill. The church, which, in the six years of its existence, by two seasons of revival, by interesting dedicatory and installing occasions, by a session of the association to which it belonged, and by the fact that it was the only Puritan church in the county, had attracted toward it a large measure of Christian sympathy, had fallen into trouble. One deacon had been excommunicated; the clerk, who was a leading man in the church and the community, and also two female members, were under process of trial, when a mutual council was agreed upon to look into the whole case. Party spirit ran high. The whole community was in a feverish, excited state. Great reproach was resting upon the cause of Christ. The council consisted of Rev. Dr. E. Beecher, moderator, who had organized the church, and his delegate, Rev. L. H. Parker, of Galesburg; Rev. H. C. Abernethy and Bro. Sumner, delegate from Oneida; Rev. C. E. Blood, and delegate, Bro. Carley, from Wataga; and Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago. The council determined to endeavor to intensify the power of spiritual life in themselves and in the church so as to exert, if possible, the healing process, without resorting to a formal trial. To this end, the first evening and half the next forenoon were spent in devotional exercises, in which the presence of God was intensely manifested. The effort was to get every man to humble himself before God, to put away his own sin, and so to have the whole body healed. But this reconnoissance only discovered that Satan was powerfully entrenched and refused to come out; and so the rest of the day was spent in feeling of the enemy by reviewing the process of trial, with the charges and testimony reproduced. But through all this heat and friction of feeling and words, the council, holding to its first idea, kept bringing out the evidence that would convict of sin on both sides, such as a wrong spirit and an utter want of comprehending the spiritual import of church discipline. Christ's law in the 18th of Matthew had been followed in the main as to the letter, but not as to the spirit. No preparation by communion with God before going to the accused; no prayer with them in either the first or second steps; no loving earnestness to "gain" them; no effort at spiritual healing; but simply, as is too often the case, presenting the charges and giving notice that this is the first or second step, just as though Christ's process, designed as a means of grace, were a mere formality in erasing the name from the church record. But two of the cases had been examined; two more remained. The council spent the evening in consultation; found all the cases to be really but one; found wrong on both sides; found an utter lack of the spiritual element in the procedure; and the next morning, after another prolonged season of devotion in company with the church, reported as above, and advised that their whole proceeding be annulled; that their minutes, which were yet upon slips of paper, be destroyed; that the process be undertaken in a spiritual way; and that each one humble himself before God, and confess his own sins. The reading of this result was followed with remarks by members of the council, urging the propriety of its advice, and then the waters began to flow. The chief prosecutor arose, proposed the adoption of the advice, and began, with tears, to confess his own wrong in the case; and, while standing, the excommunicated brother came across the house with extended hand, saying, "Brother, you shall not bear this alone." As they shook hands, in tears, saying, "Forgive me, forgive me," the whole congregation, council and all, burst into tears, and many into sobs, and one old man, not implicated in the trouble, into loud crying of joy. It was like the day of Pentecost. Then followed confessions, forgivings, shaking of hands all around. We prayed; we sung. The advice was adopted by a standing vote, the pastor sealing it by prayer. Then it was voted to renew the Covenant, and all "stood to it" while the moderator read and expounded its solemn import, and offered prayer. Then it was voted then and there to burn the papers. The temporary clerk gathered them up—minutes, charges, citations, contested letters, briefs of speeches, and records of testimony—and burned them in that presence. The accused were restored to membership and standing; the deacon and clerk to their offices. The church thanked the council, and all returned thanksgiving to God. After providing that one minister should be with them on the next Sabbath, and another in three weeks to assist the pastor at the communion, which had been neglected during the several months of the trouble, the council departed, feeling well-paid for their anxious, trying service, and leaving in a state of revival the people they found in a condition of distraction. O, how often is the body of Christ rent, simply for want of that spiritual healing which he has prescribed.—*Independent.*

Metropolitan Tabernacle and Mr. Spurgeon.

The building is of chaste composite architecture—the Italian element predominating—not particularly conspicuous in any one feature except its size, which is enormous. There are pews and sittings for four thousand five hundred people. All were occupied, and the aisles also were filled with devout worshipers. More than six thousand people were present. Not a vacant seat was to be seen, except in the second gallery close to the ceiling, and even there not more than an additional dozen could have been accommodated. Two galleries, one above the other, run all round the house. The preacher himself occupies a platform on a level with the first gallery. He has no pulpit, but uses a table, on which is placed a desk, supporting the Bible and hymn book. A few friends, probably officials, sat on the same platform. Below is another and larger platform of semi-elliptical shape, raised about six feet from the floor, on which were seated a large and tolerably well-trained choir, consisting entirely of males, and led by a gentleman of excellent vocal powers. Neither organ nor musical instrument of any sort was either used or seen. The congregation was exhorted to sing lustily and all together: advice easily complied with, for the tunes were simple and universally known. The blended voices of that vast multitude were "as the sound of many waters," and seemed to raise thought and affection both to the upper and more glorious sanctuary.

The great pulpit orator himself is physically of middle height, fat, beardless, and beefy—to use an Oxford adjective, no other exactly suitable presenting itself. His faculties, perceptive and ratiocinative, seem to be slumbering lazily in the recesses of the cranium. But for the bright beaming of a genial eye, or its expression of dormant power when in repose, one would imagine that the owner was much better qualified for the enjoyment of a clay pipe and mug of beer in a Dutch chimney corner than to interest, instruct, and powerfully excite the largest audience in the world. His voice is one of great power and of vast compass, pitched in the natural key, exquisitely modulated to the expression of all kinds and degrees of emotion, distinctly heard throughout the whole of that immense building, and yet seldom, if ever, exerted to its utmost. He has evidently accustomed himself to husband both vocal and physical power. When the reserves are brought into action the effect must be tremendous. Plain black clothes, the coat buttoned at the breast and the skirts flying apart at the bottom, a white neckcloth, and black felt Kossuth, constituted the preacher's costume. The realization of the unseen and eternal, both in their infernal and celestial aspects, is one of the great elements of his power. This is also true of every man who shines or has shone in the pulpit department of ministerial usefulness, aye, in all departments, or nearly all, of ministerial usefulness. Had Luther in his castellated seclusion not thrown the inkstand at the devil, or John Wesley heard the mysterious noises and seen the mysterious movements in the parsonage at Epworth, or John Bunyan been favored with such visions of the invisible world in Bedford jail, or Stoner and Smith been in such intimate relations with the spiritual, they never could have preached or written with such marvelous, self-forgetful, incisive, penetrating clearness and force as they did. Spurgeon in his relations to the spiritual and realizations of the unseen is obviously of the same order.—*Cor. Christian Advocate and Journal.*

NEW STORIES ABOUT DR. BEECHER.

An agreeable little sequel to the biography of Rev. Lyman Beecher is contained in the Congregational *Quarterly* for July, in the "Sketches and Recollections of the Old Clergyman," contributed by C. E. Stowe, of Hartford. Here are some of the anecdotes:

Beecher's simplicity, buoyancy and imperturable good humor disarmed opposition when he came in personal contact with an opponent. An old wood-sawyer, whom we will call W——, a rough, strong, shrewd man, who belonged to a rival sect, was violently prejudiced against the Doctor, especially on account of his total abstinence principles. He had never seen him, and would not hear him preach. This man had a large lot of wood to saw opposite the Doctor's house. The Doctor depended on constant manual labor for keeping up his own health; and in Boston, where he could not enjoy the luxury of a garden to dig in, he was often puzzled to find means to keep himself in good working order. The consequence was that he sawed all the wood for his own large family, and finding that too little, would beg the privilege of sawing at the wood pile of a neighbor. He was fastidious in the care of his wood-saw, having it always at hand in his study, half concealed among minutes of councils, incomplete magazine articles and sermons, and the setting of his saw was often duly accomplished, while he settled nice points of theology with his boys, or took counsel with brother ministers.

Looking out of his study window one day, when his own wood-pile was reduced to a discouraging state of order—every stick sawed and split—he saw, with envy, the pile of old W. in the street. Forthwith he seized his saw, and soon the old sawyer of the street beheld a man, without cravat and in shirt sleeves, issuing from Dr. Beecher's house, who came briskly up and asked if he wanted a hand at his pile; and forthwith fell to work with a right good will, and soon proved to his brother sawyer that he was no mean hand at the craft.

Nodding his head significantly at the opposite house, W. said:

"You live there?"

B. "Yes."

W. "Work for the old man?"

B. "Yes."

W. "What sort of an old fellow is he?"

B. "Oh, pretty much like the rest of us. Good man enough to work for."

W. "Tough old chap, ain't he?"

B. "Guess so, to them that try to chaw him up."

So the conversation went on till the wood went so fast with the new comer that W. exclaimed:

"First rate saw that of yourn!"

This touched the Doctor in a tender point. He had set that saw as carefully as the articles of his creed—every tooth was critically adjusted, and so he gave a smile of triumph.

"I say," said W., "where can I get a saw like that?"

B. "I don't know, unless you buy mine."

W. "Will you trade? What do you ask?"

B. "I don't know. I'll think about it. Call at the house to-morrow, and I'll tell you."

The next day the old man knocked, and met the Doctor at the door, fresh from the hands of his wife, with his coat brushed and cravat tied, going out to pastoral duty.

W. gave a start of surprise.

"Oh," said the Doctor, "you're the man that wanted to buy my saw. Well, you shall have it for nothing, only let me have some of your wood to saw when you work on my street."

W. said that he then felt as if he wanted to crawl into an auger-hole.

HIS MANUSCRIPT.

His habits of composition were peculiar. His social nature was so active that as soon as he had written a sentence that pleased him he had an impressible desire to read it to some body. Many a time he has rushed into the dining room, where Aunt Esther was washing dishes—"Here, Esther, hear this." Aunt Ester, with martyr-like patience, would stand, towel in one hand and an unwiped plate in the other, (for he must have her undivided attention,) till he had read his paragraph and trotted back to his study again. It sometimes seemed as if he would never get a sentence done. He would write, re-write, erase and interline, tear up and begin anew, scratch out and scribble in, almost endlessly. In the latter part of his life this habit became morbid, and actually shut him out from the possibility of publishing his own writings. He was the torment of printers, both by the delay of his manuscript and by the condition in which they found it when they got it. One of his daughters said there were three negative rules by which she could always read her father's writing, to-wit: 1. If there is a letter crossed, it isn't a *t*. 2. If there is a letter dotted, it isn't *i*. 3. If there is a capital letter, it isn't at the beginning of a word.

At Lane Seminary he lived more than two miles from the city. One time, after the printers had been on tenter-hooks for forty-eight hours for their copy, he hastily finished his manuscript in his study, crushed it into the crown of the hat that lay nearest to him, clapped another hat on his head, drove down to the city, rushed up to the printing office, and snatched off his hat, "Here's your copy—h'm, h'm—well, if it isn't here, it is somewhere else." The copy was still in the hat that had been left at home. But who could be angry with so much good nature, even if it were a plague?

United States Christian Commission.

Statement for Army Meetings.

June, 1864.

The United States Christian Commission embodies in action in the Army and Navy, the principles illustrated by the works, and inculcated by the words of our Lord Jesus Christ during his personal ministry on earth.

Its *delegates* go *as Christian volunteers* to the field, and *seek out* those who need their ministrations. They go *without pay*, only having needful expenses borne. They are Christian scouts, always alert on the lookout in the advance, first at every place of suffering, keen to find every case of want, and kind to relieve all. They minister *alike* to all, whether friend or foe, whether for the body or soul, as the case may require. Suffering humanity commands their sympathy wherever it is found. Human want is supplied at once, and without question, whether it be physical or spiritual, without money or price.

Going and returning, they, by the messages they bear, as well as by the letters they write, form a home link with the army, filling the soldier's heart with home cheer, and gladdening the home with news from the absent. Or, if need be, breaking the sad intelligence of wounds, sickness, or death gently, and tempering sorrow by sympathy and anguish with hope.

Its *stores*, by means of its delegates, go *directly* to the soldiers, to relieve *special cases* of suffering and want, and to aid in *emergencies* not fully reached, or quickly supplied by the truly bountiful governmental provision.

Its *publications* alleviate somewhat the painful deprivation of books and papers, incident to absence from home in the service of the country, whether on land or sea.

Its *religious services* supply the wants of large portions of the army without chaplains.

Its *supplies* of chapels, Bibles, Testaments, hymn-books, papers, tracts, and other valuable helps, aid chaplains in their arduous and excellent work.

Its *wagons* and *stores*, *agents* and *delegates* accompany the army in its marches, and are at hand for relief of the wounded, and comfort of the dying in time of battle.

Its *minute men* and special battle-field stores are sent to meet every emergency, and are sure to be *early* on the ground wherever our wounded heroes are in need.

Its *diet kitchens* in the Western Departments, in connection with the field hospitals, are meeting a great want by the preparation of food suitable for each case, and thus giving much comfort, and saving many lives.

Its *individual relief agency* in the Eastern Departments, promises to meet an urgent want, by reaching particular persons on behalf of their friends, and by procuring reliable information early, concerning the wounded or killed after battle, to satisfy anxious hearts at home.

Its *stationery writing-tables*, and if need be, *postage stamps*, free to all, and its letters written for those unable to write, do much to keep up correspondence between the field and the home.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

At a future time, the work in Georgia and elsewhere may be described. At present a few facts only from the fields in Virginia can be given.

1. *From the Front.*—A "section" of delegates, under a captain, attended by a four-horse team and wagon, loaded with stores, marched with each army corps, five in all, with one team extra as a reserve. In the Wilderness, and at Chancellorsville, during the battles, they found employment, day and night, in the care of the wounded; and so on at Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Coal Harbor. And now they are on the south side of the James, ready for the future scenes of the campaign.

2. *At the Base.*—While the regular delegates were in their work at the front, the *minute men* were gathering at the base. A detachment of delegates came in with the wounded to Fredericksburg, and served them there, while the teams went on to Belle Plain for supplies. A corps of minute men with ample supplies meanwhile came to Belle Plain, and were then in the advance of all other relief to meet the wounded coming on from Fredericksburg. Others followed immediately, and in large numbers walked over to Fredericksburg, until there were engaged incessantly, two hundred and seventy-nine men, in the arduous and blessed work of dressing wounds, writing letters for the soldiers, giving them food and drink, together with religious instruction and consolation. These, with those at Belle Plain, and afterwards at Aquia Creek and Falmouth, made in all a corps of Christian ministers, surgeons, and others in this work at the base, of over three hundred men. Whilst at Washington, Alexandria, and the various hospitals and posts, fifty more were assigned to various positions of similar work.

Soon the base was changed, the wounded were brought in, two schooners and a steam tug were chartered and sent with supplies and delegates, first to Port Royal, and then to White House, where they again were the first to meet the long trains of mangled heroes coming in from the battles at the front. Their number gradually enlarged until over a hundred were here engaged day and night. Nine tents in one cluster, on the south bank of the river at White House, and two in another, formed the camp of the Christian Commission. Amongst these was a dispensary in charge of a surgeon, a hospital where wounds were dressed and surgical operations performed, store tents, sleeping tents, etc., etc.

Ten thousand wounded men, more or less, were cheered, relieved, instructed, and benefitted at this now abandoned base of the army.

3. *At Bermuda Hundred.*—With General Butler's command, a corps of delegates, with a field agent, and team, and stores, went up the James and opened the work several days in advance of any other relief agency. Reinforcements of delegates and stores were added, until twenty or more were there employed, part of whom, however, went with the Eighteenth Army Corps to the main army on the Chickahominy.

It was in the work here that a soldier, who had witnessed the whole, until finally he himself was wounded and relieved, said to Chaplain Thomas, one of the delegates, "What a blessed institution this Christian Commission is! Your delegates care for us in the hospital, follow us on the march, and in the hour of battle they hover around us like ministering angels."

In all this work in every field, the good hand of God has preserved and blessed the Christian Commission. Nothing has been lost. All have come through safe, and a world of good has been done.

The authorities have afforded every facility, with a cheerful generosity most gratifying, and the soldiers, by their unbounded gratitude and universal blessing, have repaid all toil, and lightened every burden.

The people have sustained the work by unprecedented contributions, so that although the campaign was entered upon with a treasury only just free from debt, the Commission has been, from the first day until now, free from serious embarrassment for want of means.

For all these benefits, devout thanksgiving to God and the warmest gratitude to the authorities and people are due, but for nothing more after all than for the *noble men who have done the work without pay*, in the field, at the front, and at the base, whom may God abundantly bless and reward on earth and in heaven.

WANTS FOR THE FUTURE.

Some days during the present campaign, the stores distributed by the delegates, have exceeded ten thousand dollars in value.

Hereafter, while the armies are in motion, a full corps of delegates will comprise two hundred for the Army of the Potomac, and one hundred for the other departments, three hundred in all. To fill their hands with clothing and comforts for needful distribution, will require twenty dollars worth of stores each day, $6,000 per day for all, $180,000 per month, aside from all other expenditures.

The cost of wagons and teams, of forage for horses, and subsistence for men, together with the limited salaries of the few permanent agents and delegates employed, will swell this amount materially; insomuch that $200,000 each month of the active campaigning is not an overestimate of what is needed for the vigorous, extensive, unembarrassed prosecution of the work of the U. S. Christian Commission in all fields.

Do not be afraid, therefore, of overfilling the treasury. The just fear is rather, that hereafter, as at all times heretofore, large as the contributions have been, the work may be materially limited for want of sufficiently abundant means for its prosecution.

BISHOP THOMSON'S FAILURE.

The new editor of the *Advocate and Journal* tells the following of the new Bishop: "They met," he says, "at Boston, at the General Conference, he as a delegate and we as a visitor. The election of bishops was a great point of interest during the time of our visit, and our friend Thomson was among the prominent candidates, made so not by any special efforts of his friends, but by a spontaneous turning to him of those who knew him, as the man for the place. Four bishops were to be elected, and at an informal meeting of the whole conference, a ballot was had in which Edward Thomson was fourth on the list, E. R. Ames standing next after him. A Sabbath intervened between the taking of this informal ballot and the election, and of course the candidates for the episcopacy were among the preachers at the principal Methodist churches. Dr. Thomson was announced for Sabbath morning at the Bromfield street Chuch, the house in which the General Conference held its sessions, and to which a large proportion of the delegates would naturally resort for public worship. We were present, and observed the whole proceedings with no little interest. The performance was simply a failure; not faulty, except that it lacked the positive qualities necessary to make it a success, and of a kind to make every stranger ask whether indeed that was the man talked of for bishop. The speaker was probably as thoroughly aware of his unsuccess as was any of his hearers. The next day we walked together to the restaurant, at which we dined, and on the way he remarked very quietly, "Was it not too cruel to put me up to preach in such circumstances?" The election came on in due time, and E. R. Ames was elected bishop, and Edward Thomson was at the head of the list of unsuccessful candidates. That sermon had cost him probably not less than twenty votes, and so kept him out of the episcopacy for twelve useful years of service in other positions, and also gained in his stead, the episcopal services of one of the most effective of her general superintendents.

MAKE HOME AGREEABLE.

A pious mother in New England had a large family of children committed to her charge, most of them boys. She felt her responsibility very deeply. In her immediate neighborhood was a village noted for its wickedness,—a village where Satan's seat was,—a village inhabited by children and others, who were corrupters—a village where many made themselves vile without restraint, and were utterly ruined under the influence of street education.

A chief end with this pious mother was to shield her children from the contaminating influence of that village—to keep them from those evil and corrupting communications which prevailed in the street. And this she accomplished, not by the exercise of naked authority, not by the force of bare prohibition, but by laboring to render their home pleasant and attractive—by rendering the attractions of home more powerful than those of the street. Her ingenuity was tasked to devise ways and means of rendering *home* so agreeable that her children would have no occasion or wish to seek gratification elsewhere. And her wise plan, prayerfully and perseveringly executed, was successful. She had the satisfaction of seeing all those children hopefully converted, and three of them laboring successfully as preachers of the Gospel.

Protestant Girls in Papal Schools.

A few weeks ago we spread before our readers some facts on the results that usually follow sending Protestant girls to convents for education. The Montreal *Witness*, to whom we are indebted for those facts, adds a notice of another device which took place at a convent in that city, on the celebration of the "Immaculate Conception" of the Virgin Mary.

"Prominent members of the clergy, and several friends of the institution were, by special invitation, present to witness the proceedings which were to take place in honor of the day. The most conspicuous affair on that occasion, and one which is said to have produced a great sensation, was a magnificent *tableau vivant* of the immaculate conception. The Virgin was represented by a handsome young woman, in the attitude usual in the famous pictures of the subject. Around her and beneath her feet, were numerous angels, selected from among the prettiest girls of the Seminary. The effect was splendid, much applauded, and equally gratifying to both the performers and spectators. The chief part, and that most gratifying to female vanity,—namely, that of personifying the Holy Virgin, had been reserved for a young American heretic, sent to the convent to learn the French language, and receive at a cheap rate, an ornamental education. The good nuns did not miscalculate as to the moral effect on the heart of the American girl, of making her the chief point of attraction at a public Catholic display. They boast now of her conversion. She has been pompously admitted to their church, and made to take the holy sacrament in the presence of numerous witnesses."

In many parts of our own country, as well as in Canada, even in this immediate vicinity, it is not an unusual thing for parents to place their sons and daughters at school under the direction of Romish priests and nuns. It is true that this is done by Protestants who do not profess to be Christians, but who feel a great indifference toward the distinctions among denominations. It can scarcely be credited, that a parent having any adequate sense of the idolatrous, soul-destroying principles and practices taught in Romish convents, would place a child where she is liable to be led into those fatal delusions, but there are some who have so little apprehension on the subject, and so inadequate a conception of the power employed to pervert young and inexperienced persons, that they are willing to run the risk, and expose their own children to the danger. So much less does moral than physical evil affect the mind! Parents who would forcibly prevent their children from going near a plague hospital, will send them to live in a convent! Is it any wonder that they become infected? What security has any man that his child will not be seduced by the wiles of a cunning enemy into the embrace of an imposing form of religion, that appeals powerfully to the imagination, and tempts the young, sentimental, and enthusiastic?

We feel very confident that intelligent Christian Protestants will shrink from this exposure of their precious children, and will regard it as scarcely less dangerous and wicked, than to send them through the fires in sacrifice to Moloch.—*N. Y. Observer.*

YOUTH'S.

GIRLS, HELP YOUR MOTHER.

"Georgia, come and make some yeast," said Mrs. Grey to her daughter. It was Saturday morning, and there was a great deal to be done; for Mrs. Grey's family was large, and she kept no servant. Georgia made the yeast, and then left the kitchen and went to her chamber to read in a new novel which had been sent her.

"Georgia! Georgia! said her busy mother several times; but there was no Georgia to be found. She then tried Jane.

"Here, Jane, come and see to the fire; my hands are in the dough. I wish you wouldn't all get off out of sight and hearing when there is so much to do. What is Agnes about?"

"Finishing the book-mark," was the reply."

"Go and tell her to put that right away, and sweep the parlor and set it to rights. Find Georgia, and tell her to do up the chamber work, and do you stay here to help me."

"Yes, mother," was the obedient reply.

The girls all obeyed their mother's orders. They never thought of doing otherwise; but they never thought of doing anything without orders. The whole care of everything rested on their mother now, when she was fifty years of age, feeble and weary, and the mother of three healthy, full-grown daughters, as it did when she was in her prime, with a band of little ones around her. Perhaps the first fault had been her own; perhaps she had not rightly trained her girls; but they were old enough now to amend their mother's mistake. They knew very well how miserable her health was; but they did not seem to realize, as everybody else did, that unless she could be quite relieved from care and labor, her life would soon be over. Every day she groaned with weariness, and at night and in the morning her limbs were so stiff that she could hardly bend them.

"Mother, why in the world don't you make the girls do more?" asked her husband almost every day of his life; and as often, Mrs. Grey replied, "O, they do a great deal! they are always willing to do all I ask them. They are a great help to me." Just like a mother! She can always be wofully imposed upon. She'll shield her children to the last.

The Grey girls were always willing to do what their mother bade; but they were not always ready.

"Come, Jennie, 'tis your turn to build the fire for supper to-night. Run out and do it; 'tis almost six o'clock," Mrs. Grey would say.

"Yes, in a minute." In ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, Mrs. Grey would soon speak again.

"Yes, mother, I'm just going."

But it would sometimes be nearly dark before there would be any actual move, and the father and brothers would be home from their day's work, hungry, and of course cross, when they saw that the supper was behind-hand. Poor Mrs. Grey was so tired of perpetually repeating directions, and of the effort of causing them to be seasonably and properly carried out, that she often did the work herself, when she felt hardly able to crawl, rather than try to get the girls to do it. O, how thoughtless and unfeeling those daughters were! They quietly allowed the mother to do all that she would; but they were rewarded. They loved their mother, and they were not really very cruel or wicked girls. Could they have had one glance a few months forward, how utterly changed would have been their conduct! But no one of us can see for a moment before us.

Suddenly the devoted mother was missing from her post in the kitchen. She was to be waiter and drudge no more. She died; but had she been cared for and cherished as she should have been, she might have been the companion and comforter of her husband and her children for many happy years. When they saw the tired feet at rest, the worn hands folded, the dim eyes closed at last, self-reproach took hold on them, and they wept. They felt that they might have kept her. They remembered all their lazy, careless ways, and how worn out with care and toil they had allowed their mother to become. Every groan they had heard her utter, came back to them, and they were filled with remorse for all they had failed to do. The weeks and months only showed them more and more plainly what they had lost, and how guilty they had been. But it was too late to make atonement. All they could do was to lay the lesson to heart and try to improve by it. This they all did, and they cherished the memory of their dead mother as they had never cherished her.

If any girls who are walking in the ways of the Grey girls, will but take warning by their punishment, they may perhaps escape a similar one. There are few agonies more hard to bear than to look on a dead face, most near and dear, and feel that our treatment has hastened the parting hour. God save us all from that!—*Springfield Republican.*

GRANDMA'S FORTUNE-TELLING.

"Now, what mischief?" said grandma, smiling, as she entered the room, and found the children huddled together by the bookcase, evidently trying to cover up what they were about.

"Lizzie's telling fortunes!" said little black-eyed Nell, looking up brightly.

"Ah! that's it, is it?" said grandma, taking out the big knitting pegs and a huge soft ball of crimson wool, which seemed to grow fast under her fingers, into a warm gay tippet for some of the little folks. "Well, come and sit round the fire, and let grandma tell fortunes for you. She's a master hand at it."

"Why, grandma," said the children, coming forward, "we were afraid you would think it was not right."

"Well, I do not approve of common fortune telling, but my kind will do no harm. It does not require a tea-cup, nor do I need to look into your hands. Still, I saw the directions in print once. To begin with Lizzie: If a little girl with blue eyes, auburn hair, a quick mind, and nimble little feet and fingers, will use her eyes and mind well in getting a good education, and employ her feet and fingers in useful work, such as helping mother about the house, and taking plenty of exercise out of doors with little brothers and sisters; if she keeps her rosy lips from ever pouting, and strives to love and obey God every day, she will be very likely to have a long and healthful life, to make a great many people happy by it, to be good-looking in everybody's eyes, and to be loved and respected everywhere as a sensible, excellent woman. Now, could anybody make out a better fortune than that for my little granddaughter? Every word of it true, too, while most fortune-telling is only falsehoods put together.

"Now, Georgie, if a boy with black hair and eyes, will learn to master his temper well, so that ever so great provocation cannot make him angry, he will gain a greater victory than Gen. Grant did at Vicksburg even. If he will study his books hard, and learn to be very accommodating at home when he is asked to do anything, everybody will look on him as a sensible boy, and love him for his obliging ways. It is the polite, civil people who make their way best in the world. Try and see if you do not find it so.

"Now, if a little black-eyed four year old, like Nelly here, will run to grandma's room, and bring the black silk work-bag, which hangs on the chair-back, I should not wonder if she or her grandmother should find enough almonds and strawberry candy to treat all this little company."

Very merry were the children over grandma's fortune-telling, and little Nelly insisted that hers was the best of all.

It had this peculiarity, that it applied just as well to children whose eyes and hair were of any other color. So you can apply it, dear children, if you will, and I know you will find it will come true.

TRUST ILLUSTRATED.

A child was once walking through a strange country, led by his father's hand. The loving parent had pointed out to him far away in the distance, the home to which they were going; and now the child's mind was troubled, for the road seem to lead another way. "Are you sure we are in the right path?" he would often ask.

But his only answer was, "Trust to me."

Again the little questioner spoke: "I cannot see how we shall ever get there by climbing this steep mountain side."

Still the answer was, "keep fast hold of my hand and fear nothing."

So the father and son went on their way until, when the little feet were very weary, a sudden turn in the road showed them that they were at home.

Now, it is in such a way that God often leads his children. They are like the little one who was so puzzled about the way. "What will become of us?" they often ask, "What will be to-morrow? or next year? or twenty years to come?" Now, such questions are like the child's. The proper answer is, that which the father gave to him, "Trust." "Do what is right now—to-day; so when to-morrow comes, you will find that God is taking care of you and helping you still, and in the end all will be well."

THE PACIFIC

The Trustees are—J. W. Clark, Cyrus Palmer, E. D Sawyer, E. P. Flint, and Nathaniel Gray.

All Congregational ministers in the State will act as agents for the Pacific.

☞ We would remind the friends of The Pacific that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and that all contributed favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

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Towne & Bacon, Printers, 536 Clay Street.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, August 18, 1864.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to No. 1 Government House, northwest corner of Sansome and Washington streets.

Rev. J. A. BENTON,
" GEO. MOOAR,
" W. C. BARTLETT, } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

H. S. BROOKS, Office Editor.

Sabbath Observance.

It is a matter of most profound interest to the Christian people of this young State, what laws shall be enacted respecting Sabbath observance, and how those laws shall be executed. A Christian recognition of the Sabbath lies at the basis of all morality and religion. While there has been undoubtedly great progress in the matter of Sabbath observance, both in this city and throughout the State, within a few years past, yet much more must be made before we shall reach the standard of even the least Christian cities and States of the East. Thanks to the efforts of the Sabbath Committee, and the blessing of Almighty God, the cause of the Sabbath has been greatly advanced of late, in the cities of New York and Boston, notwithstanding the adverse influence of the war, and the combined and mighty influence of false religions and godless men. Laws relating to the subject which have long been a dead letter, have been resuscitated and put in force, and the Church herself has felt a new life stirring in all her veins, in virtue of this encounter with evil principles and evil men. What the church and Christian men need for their own healthful life and for the highest progress of the good cause, is something tangible to drive at; something direct and obvious on which they may train their batteries, against which they may hurl their combined strength. And here is a cause. Here is a crying evil, which is flinging defiance at the church and putting in jeopardy one of the most precious institutions of a Christian land. Happy the men of San Francisco who shall place themselves beside the Messrs. White and Cook, and many others of New York, as successful champions of the Sabbath!

It may not be amiss to state in brief, the outline of an argument for the continued Christian observance of the Sabbath to the end of time. Our own faith may be thus confirmed and we shall be better prepared for the attack which the agitation of this subject will be sure to excite.

The history of the Sabbath dates back to the very beginning of human history. This is its apology, if it needs one: "God rested on the seventh day and hallowed it." His example in its circumstances, could not be designed for any one age or nation, but for the race, and to last forever. That the institution of the Sabbath does antedate the legislation of Moses, might be expected, from the fact that most of the Mosaic institutions did exist previous to his time, and were only confirmed by him, and is rendered morally certain by the language of the Mosaic code respecting the Sabbath, which is: "*Remember* the Sabbath day," etc., and ought to be doubted by no unprejudiced mind, when to these facts are added those of the division of days into weeks, previous to such legislation of Moses: (Gen. 29:27; 7:4, 10; 8:10, 12;), that many nations who have no connection with the Jews, have observed such division of weeks and distinguished the Sabbath, and especially that we have a plain instance of the observance of the Sabbath previous to the promulgation of the moral law. (Ex. 16:22.)

But let this argument for the primal institution of the Sabbath go for nothing, and are we left without any justification of its universal observance in all time? We are then brought face to face with the Decalogue. There we read the positive command, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," etc., and find the important reason assigned that Jehovah worked six days and rested the seventh—thus hallowing and blessing that day. This reason, then, given for the observance of the Sabbath, together with the fact that the command is placed in the Decalogue, along with other commands, which are morally binding on the whole race, for all time, demand for it an observance as universal as the race, as continued as time.

The opponents of the Sabbath should know by this time, that what is *ceremonial* in the Jewish ritual, and what is *moral*, are two quite different things. Now what is essential, moral, in this injunction is, that one-seventh of our time is to be sanctified. The injunction reading, "Remember the *Sabbath* day," not the *seventh* day—since the observance of a particular day, and no other, was not absolutely essential to the sacredness of the Sabbath. Christ had not only the right to change the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, but there was a beautiful propriety in it, in view of his resurrection, and of what it promised to the race. That the day was thus changed without any special change of its sacred character, might be easily shown from the New Testament, and the early history of the church.

Now having arrived at this conclusion, it ought not to be difficult to decide how the Sabbath should be kept. If observed at all, the command on which its observance is based, should fix the method. It is to be *kept holy*. It is to set apart from a common to a sacred use—sanctified to the service of the Lord our God. And it is needless to inquire which Sabbath conforms most to the spirit of this command—that of New England, or that of Paris—that of the rural towns of Massachusetts, or that of the German and Catholic population of our cities and large towns. Let it be as the *New York Churchman* affirms: "that all over Roman Catholic Christendom, Sunday has been regarded as a festival, and that it was not until the rise of Puritanism that it assumed its present chilling, Sabbatical aspect." We would still ask, has not Puritanism the best of the argument, which bases the authority for Sabbath observance where it bases the other nine commands of the Decalogue, and which can point to those six sister stars in the crown of the Pilgrim fathers, whose brightness and glory, and world-wide influence is due in no small degree to this same strict observance of the Sabbath?

A man who was neither a Puritan nor a Catholic, but a Christian man, and one of the most honored jurists of the English Bench, quaintly said:

> "A Sabbath well spent
> Brings a week of content,
> And health for the toils of the morrow:
> But a Sabbath profaned,
> Whatsoever be gained,
> Is a sure forerunner of sorrow."

Office Discourses.—No. 35.

HEBREWS 12:13.—"For we trust we have a good conscience, in all things willing to live honestly."

Introduction.—There never yet was a dishonest man on the earth—in his own opinion. This would seem to be a remarkably honest world, when each one is in the act of passing upon himself. If we accept what people allege concerning themselves, we find ourselves wondering whence rivalries, strifes, and quarrels spring. Men are so honorable, so honest, so magnanimous—in their own eyes—that we almost feel ashamed to remember how often we have put ourselves on guard respecting them. But then, in truth, this pretense of honesty, on the part of many, how dishonest it is! They know better. They know their honesty is below par, and that their pretense of it is a sham, and that their conceit of it is obtained at the expense of a good conscience. They forget that one may do many honest things, and not be an honest man.

Argument.—1. To live honestly in all things, it is necessary to act honestly. In some loose use of the term, this is about all that is meant by honesty, that one shall not violate any law of the land, or of social order. He shall pay his debts, and collect his dues, and live up to his bargains—financially circumspect. No matter what he fails to do, or does not say, or seems not to know, one is honest if he does no overt act of injury, speaks no falsehoods, and does not appear to know more than he professes to; he will pass muster. But this is only half-way work; it may even be dishonest. We are not honest in act until we have done all, said all, in the case, which frankness, fairness, truth, and justice required, or permitted us to do and say.

2. It is necessary to think honestly. Some men never allow themselves to think fairly, squarely, and rightly. They think by their wills, not their consciences. Then they fall off into shallow thinking, and hoodwink themselves with their own terms. As, for instance, when they announce that "honesty is the best policy." As if this were a moral maxim, and not a mere rule of business. He who thinks he is honest, by following what he fancies is the best policy in the line of gain, or of any selfish interest, simply makes a fool of himself. Honesty grows out of principle. Policy is not principle. Till one can think straight through his own statements, he must not deem himself honest "in all things."

3. It is necessary to feel honestly. Our feelings are toward things and persons; especially toward persons. If we feel rightly toward persons, all persons, that is, we shall hardly fail to feel so toward things. The persons, towards whom our feelings shall be honest, or otherwise, are God, others, ourselves. And till our feelings are honest and honorable toward all these we can not be said to be "willing in all things to live honestly." While we withhold from God that consideration, homage, and love which are his due, we are not honest, because we refuse to pay our debts. While we withhold from all, or from any one, of our fellow creatures, that esteem, that interested care, and that love for his happiness, which it is easy for us to bestow, we cannot be thoroughly honest, because we keep back from them, or him, what is better than silver and gold. And while we feel over-indulgent toward ourselves, and will not pass judgment on ourselves in the light of our sentiments and convictions, we are not honest; either in feeling, or judgment.

Remarks.—1. It may be unavoidable that men find themselves "in a tight place;" but it is not necessary that they should be dishonest. Difficulty is not always sin.

2. "A good conscience" is a great help against dishonesty. But one who means to be dishonest gets a crook in his conscience first.

3. To be sure that we are honest "in all things," we must first be sure that we are truly Christian. The honesty that does not begin from God is not to be very much accounted of.

Editorial Correspondence.

Sea-Side Letters.

DEAR PACIFIC:—Not the least of the attractions of this region, in the view of strangers from the interior, is the beach or shingle in front of the town. This, though hardly a mile in extent, affords excellent facilities for bathing, romping, horseback riding, and moonlight romancing. The San Lorenzo, as if to put the finishing touch on the whole, makes into the bay at one end of the beach, having a bar at the mouth, so that the water shoals gradually, and the "rollers," even in the calmest weather, are huge enough to send one kiting. Then by going up the river a few paces one can freshen the water to his liking. Nothing seems to be wanting except an enormous cauldron to heat up an acre of water occasionally. During the recent "heated term," however, I am told that bathing at this point has been a real luxury. If so, great numbers of men, women and children, find it out daily. We have not tried it—the water don't suit our *style* of *swimming*. The last time we did venture on one of these aquatic excursions was at Coney Island, when by reason of a strong undertow we came near making a premature voyage to sea. And we remember well how on the same occasion, a grave and philosophic friend of ours outraged all propriety by an unearthly yell, because a little fiery crustaceon fastened on to his heel! Ambitious people with web-footed tendencies can have the whole ocean. We will take what we want circumscribed—say two feet by six, with a zinc bottom, if you please,

And then, as if nothing should be wanting, within the past year the sea-lions have come down and taken up their lodging near by. All day long they bask on the sunny slopes of the rocks like happy fellows, having neither house rent nor water rates to pay. They are strange creatures, and one does not get used to them. The popular superstition that the spirits of lost sailors possess them can have no foundation in fact, because these fellows are never known to come up town to get their *grog!* I have noticed, however, that they often have a hankering look landward, as if, in their estimation, salt water wasn't just the thing. But that loud bark of theirs at midnight—a sort of cross between a honker and a bloodhound—ought to separate them from all that is human.

The drouth has nearly spoiled the trout fishing for this season; but bay fishing never wears out. A company of young men supply the local wants. But it is singular that guests rarely try this best of all recreations. A few miles from shore, rockfish and codfish are caught in abundance, while flounders come feeding to the shore line; and smelts, mackerel, salmon and sardines, each have their season. Trout-fishing is all well enough by way of exercise; but if one is after a sensation, there is nothing like having a thirty-pound codfish at the end of your line, unless it were one of the ravenous blue-fish that we used to take in school-boy days, with sailboat and "jigger," in Long Island Sound; the whip of their tails when the white bone slipped through their mouths and they were caught on a bare hook—*that* made a sensation; and a secondary sensation, if perchance you got your fingers in reach of their wolfish teeth.

Has any one ever seen the genuine *lobster* on this coast? Nothing has come within our observation approaching it nearer than the miserable crawfish. But this lack is more than compensated by a royal line of crabs, venerable, redolent of sea weed and amber. Have we not seen them measuring eight inches across the shell, and one even larger? Never mind calling him a "spalpeen," Biddy, and you needn't "beat out his brains" with the poker, but drop him gently into the water when it is hot, and in an hour and twenty minutes he will furnish a dish fit for a prince or any other man.

There are no oysters along this coast fit for a decent paragraph. But the mussels are evidently from a royal stock, wholesome, abundant, and the very gist of daily pic-nics. Charles Lamb discourseth about the mussel thus: "Traveling is not good for us; we travel so seldom. How much more dignified leisure hath a mussel glued to his impassable rocky limit two inches square! He hears the tide roll over him, backwards and forwards, twice a day (as the Salisbury coach goes and returns in eight-and-forty hours), but knows better than to take an outside place on the top on 't. He is the owl of the sea, Minerva's fish, the fish of wisdom."

And yet the mussel can travel; and if detached, will seek out a new location, and by means of its silken beard or byssus threads, which it can weave in a few minutes, anchor itself anew to the rock. But it has three enemies, viz., romantic young girls from the interior, who swallow them voraciously—the whelk (*purpura bapilus*), a sort of univalve mussel wolf, who bores a hole through the shell about the size of a pin and sucks the life out of it—sea-gulls, which when hungry, and all other resources fail, pluck off the mussels, and rising high enough dash them on the rocks. Didn't that facetious old heathen, Æsop, invent his story of an eagle dashing a tortoise on a bald-headed man from this incident?

SANTA CRUZ. B.

Notes among our Exchanges.

It is remarkable that at the late anniversary of the Unitarian Theological Seminary at Meadville, Penn., the four graduates were all from New England.

—We see it stated that the person who gave the $90,000 to Yale College, is not, as was supposed, A. T. Stewart, of New York, but B. B. C. Durfee, of Fall River, Mass., a member of the Freshman class. *O si sic Omnes!*

—The *Congregational Quarterly* for July, has a racy sketch of Lyman Beecher, by his son-in-law, Dr. Stowe, and a speaking likeness—a careful article on "Sabbath Services," and other good things. Only one dollar a year. Be sure and take it.

—Gen. Howard, whose appointment to the command of Tennessee occasioned Gen. Hooker's withdrawal from the front at Atlanta, not only is a noble Christian himself, but piety runs in the family blood. A brother of his, Rev. R. B. Howard, is a Congregational minister at Farmington, Me., and another brother, a theological student, is on the General's staff.

—Theodore Parker's "Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society," have got a minister, Rev. Samuel R. Calthorp, late of the Unitarian church in Marblehead—an Englishman by birth.

—The gratifying fact is mentioned that "even in this hurried campaign" of Gen. Grant "we have marched but a single Lord's day—if we except a movement begun Sabbath evening—and in no case, on this day, have our forces made an attack upon the enemy. Once Lee attempted to take adventage of this policy, and suddenly and furiously attacked our lines. The observance of the Sabbath was vindicated; not only did the rebels meet with a repulse, but it was to them one of the most disastrous of all the contests in and around Cold Harbor."

—At the annual commencement of the College of New Jersey, it was announced that the $100,000 was raised, and in addition, James Lenox and his sisters subscribed $35,000 to a fund for the support of the President.

—If one would see whereto High Church will grow, he should read a discussion in the columns of the *Calendar*, an Episcopal paper, in regard to the propriety of any recognition of non-Episcopal ministers by the clergy of that communion, as expressed by conversing with them, or calling upon them, or visiting them or their families. One of the disputants goes so far as to express the opinion that to take off the hat to a "dissenting teacher," or to inquire after his health, or to discuss the last war bulletin with him, is to be a "helper" of "schism."

—A bill was lately reported in Congress, *compelling* the city railroads to run on the Sabbath in Washington. It passed the House. The motion to repeal this bill was negatived there, thirty-five to sixty. In the Senate, the word "permit" was substituted for "require." Senator Willey made a noble speech against the bill. Senator Hale supported Willey, and said that it was "the first speech he had ever heard on the floor of the Senate, in which the law of God and the obligations of Christian morality were openly, boldly, and without equivocation or apology, recognized as binding upon a man in his legislative capacity." This was high and well-merited praise to Mr. Willey, as a Christian Senator, and to the same extent a reproach to the Senate of the United States.

—People often tolerate things which they would not be willing to see stated. All that is needed, sometimes to disgust a Christian sentiment, is to see what we tolerate, fully described. Many are the churches which depend on high-priced and fashionable music for congregations. But how do they like to read such an announcements in print as the following, which is from a New York paper:

"SPRING CHANGES IN CITY CHOIRS.—Our stylish friends of Grace Church will still listen to the splendid pedal playing of George W. Morgan, the soprano of Mrs. Bodstein, and the graceful and polished salutations of the courtly and suave Brown."

Did you ever?

Books, Periodicals, Etc.

PULPIT MINISTRATIONS; or Sabbath Readings. A series of Discourses on Christian Doctrine and Duty. By Gardner Spring, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in the city of New York. Two volumes. Harper & Brothers, New York. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

Dr. Spring has been fifty-four years pastor of the same church. We were present and heard his Fiftieth Anniversary discourse, in 1860. He has had a colleague the last ten years. He is becoming, of course, somewhat feeble, and his vision is imperfect; yet his mental and physical vigor hold out remarkably well. He is a New England man by birth and education. He has never lost the impress of the region in which he was born and reared. Only a small band of those who were his parishioners twenty-five years ago, now remain with him. He has always had a full congregation. There have been in his time in New York, more brilliant preachers than he; but they have come and gone. His enduring popularity and acknowledged usefulness attest his many attractions and great abilities.

We have read portions of these fine volumes. We have read books from the same pen before. The author has published several books in previous years. All have been good; some very good. We emphatically commend these volumes to ministers and peoples. They will instruct, please, and edify.. In thought, language, and illustration, they are rich. They will impart a relish to sermons. They will do good, and not evil. *Some* sermons are good, and yet evil; but such sermons are not here. We append, and indorse, the following, from the N. Y. *Observer;*

"The venerable Dr. Spring has given to the press (Harper & Brothers) two octavo volumes, including his choicest, richest, most spiritual, edifying, and permanently valuable sermons, those masterly, devotional and instructive discourses, which have made his church a house of worship and religious improvement through two generations in this great, restless, changing city. Their peculiar excellence consists in a happy unfolding of the deep things of divine truth, bringing out the marrow of the Word of God, with an amount of that undefinable virtue in preaching called *unction*, which brings the speaker and hearer into holy sympathy. This virtue does not lie in the tones or manner of the preacher. It is in the words his heart prompts him to speak. Dr. Spring always had this grace, and it has rendered his ministry a blessing to successive congregations. In these volumes, entitled "Pulpit Ministrations or Sabbath Readings," the author has arranged those productions which his own judgment has approved as the most edifying and best fitted to be popular in the family, conveying his maturest thoughts and most finished illustrations of divine truth. There must be many who have sat under his pulpit, and many whose fathers and mothers sat under it, who will receive these books as a precious legacy from one whose words of holy counsel they have been accustomed to receive with reverent affection. And we anticipate from these sermons extensive and permanent usefulness, for they are not ephemeral, but exhibit truths that will be as dear to God's people, and useful to the Church in the Millennium as they are now."

REFORMATION BEGINNING IN MEXICO.—A missionary paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church publishes some new statements about the reformatory movement in the Roman Catholic Church of Mexico. At least one hundred and fifty priests are said to be desirous of a thorough reformation of the Church, and some of them are intent upon organizing an "Independent" Reformed Church of Mexico. One priest of this class is now engaged in Brownsville, Texas, in publishing a Spanish work against the Supremacy of the Pope, and other peculiar doctrines of the Church of Rome. He has entered into a correspondence with the Rev. Angel Herreros de Mora, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is engaged in revising a translation of the Bible into Spanish for the American Bible Society.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.—This Society resumed religious services in the Hall, corner of Green and Dupont streets, last Sabbath, the Rev. E. C. Bissell preaching to a good congregation. Preliminary steps have already been taken for the erection of a neat chapel which shall be sufficiently large to answer the wants of the growing Sunday School, and become the "local habitation" of a church so much needed in this part of the city. Last Sunday the School numbered 215 in attendance, a gratifying increase.

ANOTHER MINISTER FALLEN.—With sorrow and pain we announce the death, from hemorrhage of the lungs, of the Rev. L. C. Bayles, who died near midnight between Monday and Tuesday last, in this city, at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Bayles came to this coast more than a year ago, for the benefit of his health; and has, at times, felt and seemed much improved. At the time of his death he was the acting Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; lately Dr. Anderson's. He was buried Wednesday. Next week we hope to give more space to this mournful event.

HORACE HAWES AND THE CHILDREN.—We learn from a friend that the Hon. Horace Hawes of San Mateo County, already known to the public by his liberal contributions to various benevolent associations, recently donated to the San Mateo Sunday-school, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Warren, 127 volumes of Hoyt's series of S. S. Publications, bound and illustrated in the most handsome style. There were no happier children in California last Sunday than those Sunday-school scholars. If children's good will and good wishes can make a man happy, Mr. Hawes is on the highway to happiness.

"GRAND FAIR OF THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN COMMISSION."—We wish to call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, under this heading. Let all people patronise the Fair.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The usual monthly meeting of the S. S. Union of this city, was held at the First Congregational Church on Sunday evening last. The house was crowded, and the meeting one of great interest. The business part of the meeting consisted in the reading of the usual monthly report of attendance, which showed a small increase in the aggregate number of scholars during the month; the presentation of Mr. Swezey's letter of declination of the position of President of the Union, to which he had been elected; the nomination and election, of Mr. B. S. Martin to fill that office, with brief remarks from him; and the vote of the Union to hold their public meetings hereafter, *quarterly*, instead of *monthly*, as heretofore, while monthly meetings of the Superintendents and Teachers should be held at such time and place as might afterwards be designated.

The speakers of the evening were the Rev. Mr. Twining, the Rev. Geo. Mingins, and Dr. Haines, and the addresses entirely apropos to the occasion. How blessed the influence of such meetings! Will not the mingling of the children of the churches in these gatherings, bring the churches themselves heart to heart, and hand to hand, in the common cause?

The following was the attendance on the different Schools:

Howard Street Methodist,	547
Powell " "	205
Broadway, German "	130
Mission Street M. E.	110
Folsom Street German M. E.	130
1st Congregational,	367
2d "	243
3d "	217
Union Mission,	196
Mariner's Church, Clark street,	72
1st Baptist,	388
2d "	202
1st Presbyterian,	295
Howard Presbyterian,	373
St. Paul's Presbyterian,	109
Spring Valley Union,	59
1st Presbyterian Mission,	53
Industrial School,	75
Potrero Mission,	44
	3,815

—The *Advocate* calls attention to the wise policy of church extension among the Methodists of this city. It says there are seven Methodist churches, two colored, two German, and three American. It calls upon the Methodists to throw in their lot with the new and feebler congregations, and intimates the intention of "a forward movement hopeful and earnest, at no distant day."

—A new German Methodist Church [brick,] is being erected in Marysville.

—A Methodist Church lot has been purchased at Copperopolis.

—The Young Men connected with the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, of San Francisco, (Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge's,) have established a Young Men's Prayer Meeting, to be held in the vestry rooms of the church, on Saturday evening of each week, from eight to nine o'clock. All young men so inclined, are cordially invited to attend.

—Rev. M. B. Starr, lately of San Andreas, has been invited by citizens of Copperopolis, to take the place of Rev. J. P. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain has labored with great faithfulness in that field. Mr. Starr has had long experience in the ministerial work, and we hope our Copperopolis friends will rally around him and build up a church which shall be a light among the mountains.

—We understand that the Rev. James Woods has left Silver Mountain. Silver Mountain has been selected by Alpine County as its shire town.

ARIZONA.—Rev. H. W. Reed, Baptist, is the only Protestant minister in Arizona. He writes the *Examiner* from Fort Whipple, May 10th, 1864:

"Within the last four weeks I have made my fourth missionary tour, which completes a thorough missionary reconnoissance of all the settled portions of Central Arizona. This district includes Granite Creek, Lynx Creek, Turkey Creek, Agua Frio, Big Bug, Antelope, Upper, Central, and Lower Haseamp, and Fort Whipple. Preached in almost every neighborhood, both in English and Spanish, often having to preach in one language to one class, and then immediately to the other class in their language. In several instances, crowds of both Americans and Spaniards solicited me to preach, and at Antelope this was repeated during my stay of four days, and seven sermons were preached, four in English and three in Spanish. Many tracts were distributed, and received with great avidity—some offering to pay for them. Of some two hundred Mexicans, not one of them possessed any portion of the Scriptures. Found many families where no *marriage* had ever taken place. As one result of the visit, and especially of the preaching of the gospel, one couple who were living together, called on me to marry them. Many anxiously inquired, 'When will you visit and preach to us again?' A Mr. Van Tassel, merchant, formerly of Onondaga Co., N. Y., opened his store for meetings every night, and rendered all possible assistance, though not a professor of religion. His wife is a Baptist, and an active Christian. At Lynx Creek, where I spent one Sabbath, the hotel keeper arranged his dining-room for preaching, and we had a good meeting. When I called for my bill on Monday he said, 'Your visit has been worth far more to me and my family than the expense of keeping you and your horse. I am indebted to you; not you to me. Come and preach for us as often as you can.' At another place I fell in with a young Mr. Blodget, son of a Congregational minister in Pawtucket, R. I. Indeed, I find men from all the States, and from nearly all countries. Have conversed personally with more than one thousand persons; and while there are a very few living Christians, and more professors, the great majority made no pretensions whatever to religion."

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

REVIVALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The reports on the state of religion in the Churches of Massachusetts give the gratifying intelligence of revivals in at least fifty-five towns and cities of that State.

—The Congregational Churches of New York State have made a net gain in numbers the last year of over 1,000 members. ....In Connecticut the gain has been one hundred and sixty-five above all losses..... Vermont has three less churches and twenty-three more members than last year.

—The State Associations held thus far, have responded to the call for a National Convention at an early day, and appointed committees. The Congregationalist favors Chicago as the place. Dr. Jos. P. Thompson thinks the time too early and inconvenient this fall; he suggests May, 1865.

—Rev. H. M. Dexter has exchanged with Rev. Charles Beecher, and it has given offense to some.

—A marble tablet costing $450 has been erected in Berkeley Street Church, Boston, in memory of six young men of the congregation, who have died in the war.

—A new church of sixteen members at Waukau, Ia.....Revival in Farmington, N. H.....Rev. M. Blake, of Taunton, N. H., has been invited to the pastorate of the Church in Rochester, N. Y.

—Seventeen new Congregational Churches are reported as organized during the last quarter-year in the United States.

Presbyterian.

—Thirty-seven ministers and twenty-seven elders were present at the General Assembly of the Confederate States, meeting in Charlotte, N. C. The union of various bodies in the South, bearing the Presbyterian name, met with opposition. A fearful falling off of candidates for the ministry was reported. At Columbia Seminary, S. C., where used to be sixty-seven students, there are now seven!

—Negotiations for union between the Free and United Churches of Scotland are continued, the principal names of both churches being in favor.

—The Presbytery of Nashville has rescinded the vote by which it became a member of the Confederate General Assembly.

Miscellaneous.

METHODISM IN FRANCE.—The French Wesleyan Conference, which embraces France and Switzerland, opened on June 17th, at Nismes, Pastor Hocart presiding. Fifteen ministers were present. Six young men joined on probation, and three more were proposed as students. The statistics show a total of 1,606 members and one-hundred-and-fifty-one probationers, being an increase during the past year of eighty-four members and twenty-eight probationers.

—The Supreme Board of the Lutheran Church in France has appointed one of the leaders of the Rationalistic Party, Colani, to a chair in the theological seminary of the church.....At a large meeting of Protestant clergymen of Southern France, at Nismes, the Rationalistic Party had a majority, and the orthodox minority left the meeting.

—The Protestant movement among the Roman Catholics of Austria continues. The *Gazette of Augsburg* reports that three more villages in Moravia have joined the Lutheran Church.

—Wednesday was a great day for Adrian. It was the occasion of the Fourth Annual Commencement of Adrian College, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, the only institution of the kind in the State, of which the venerable Asa Mahan is the President. Upon this occasion fourteen graduates were launched upon the great ocean of life, to go out upon new scenes and untried fields of labor. These graduates have had the advantage of good teachers, and educational privileges only vouchsafed to the favored few. * * * Before nine o'clock the hall of the chapel was filled to excess, every available space being occupied, and seats and chairs being brought in to fill up the aisles and lobby. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers, wreaths, and festoons of evergreens. Over the American flag on the platform were fourteen evergreen stars representing the graduates, consisting of ten young ladies and four gentlemen.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

At this college means have been secured to open a theological department, of which students can avail themselves without an increase of expense, the professorship of which is filled by Dr. L. Lee. M. H.

ADRIAN, Mich, June, 9th, 1864.

Army Reminiscences.—No. 3.

BATON ROUGE.

War has left the impress of its iron foot in every part of Baton Rouge. One might fancy a terrible fire had laid waste the town—that a tornado had followed in the path of the flame to hurl in confusion to the earth what the fire had spared; and then that dread pestilence had succeeded all, striking down its inhabitants, closing its places of business, dividing families, clothing the people in sackcloth, and filling all faces with gloom and terror. O what a spirit was evoked when rebellious hands first pointed the hostile cannon against the nation's flag! What a spirit of desolation by fire and sword, of destitution and hunger, of indescribable confusion and sorrow which has stalked through so many fair cities of the South, into so many happy Southern homes, leaving everywhere blankness, barrenness, death! The principal scene of the battle one year before, when the rebels under Gen. Breckenridge attacked the Federal garrison commanded by Gen. Williams, was a grove about one mile east of the town. Here tall trees might be seen mercilessly lopped off in the middle, splintered into match timber, or filled with flattened bullets and unexploded shells. The ground was strewn with fragments of uniforms, tents, guns, caissons, and every kind of camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance stores, to be lumped off in some distracted captain's quarterly return as "lost in battle." Here too was rank grass where blood had flowed; scraps of books; pieces of old letters from parents or sweethearts; frequent graves with no memorial tablets to tell how many or who reposed beneath them; in short, such a picture of military life as one *does not see* in the parade of citizen soldiers on peaceful, gala days.

CAMP LIFE.

A military camp is a kind of miniature city, being laid out in regular order, in accordance with specific instructions found in the book of Army Regulations; having a regularly constituted government, which in none of its departments could be properly charged with lack of promptness or severity of discipline; having its aristocrats and its democrats, its upper ten and its lower one thousand; having its central portions, the Field Officers' quarters, answering to the City Hall and its adjacent public offices; having its plaza for parades, and its suburbs of company cook-houses, which, in the grotesqueness of their architecture, no ingenuity of African or Chinaman could finish to greater perfection to answer the description. But you would not mistake this city for anything else than what it is—a city of soldiers. Look upon it in the light of early morning, and you will see nothing but rows of tents standing in lines of geometrical exactness, and a few muffled sentinels pacing wearily their solitary beats around them. But the reveille sounds, and in a moment the whole camp is alive with hurrying men. They quickly form in line on the company street, meantime buckling on accoutrements or buttoning trousers, and respond to the morning roll call. So the day begins. Another call of the drum soon after, and each company forms in line, tin plate in hand, to march in single file to the kitchen for breakfast. For be it known, marching to breakfast is often a military necessity, a kind of strategy to prevent the more voracious soldier from going twice to breakfast, and so getting the meagre ration of him who goes too late. Another call, and the first sergeant of the company gathers those who *wish to shirk duty during the day*, and those who are really sick, to present them at the surgeon's quarters, where, after exhibiting their tongues in order, they receive the usual prescription—at least, they did at one hospital—of epsom salts, or blue mass, or more fortunately, poor fellows! simple quinine and whisky, which latter remedy was often taken with a relish, probably on the principle that in this world it is generally necessary to take the bitter with the sweet. Another call, and the detail for picket duty from the company is marched to the parade ground to meet those assembled from other companies or regiments, of which more anon. Another, and the men are assembled for morning drill. Then the recall from drill, the dinner call, the afternoon drill, dress parade, supper, evening roll call, and "taps," or lights out, and to bed. So the day passes and ends. To some, time in camp passes drearily and wearily; to others, it is a kind of jolly, easy life, of which they never tire. There is sufficient by-play of camp sports, exciting rumors of campaigns to be undertaken or hostile attacks to be expected, mail arrivals from the North, etc., to prevent mental stagnation, and generally work enough to keep the body in trim. B.

Letter from Oregon.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—It is due to the people of Oregon to say, that they respond liberally to the calls from the soldiers. Already, according to reports of receivers of the money, the people have given $60,000 to the Sanitary Commission. Calls for this special agency have been made for two and a half years.

Of late other commissions have received attention. Mr. H. Brackett, Esq., agent of the Freedmen's Association, began to address the citizens five or six weeks ago. He has visited the Willamette Valley, and met favorable responses. This is a more noticeable fact, because our people, when they by vote excluded slavery from Oregon, excluded also the free blacks.

Some gentlemen of this city—Portland—subscribed $275, first to pay Mr. B's expenses, and then at a public meeting, with others contributed about $300 to the cause. Mr. B. speaks again on Monday evening at the Congregational Church. Governor Gibbs, Judge Williams, and Hon. J. H. Mitchell, have given effective addresses for this cause.

Last evening, the 4th, Rev. T. H. Pearne addressed a large congregation at the M. E. church, in which he called attention to the work of the Christian Commission, and eloquently pleaded for that agency. Some additional statements were read from the circulars of the Commission. A collection was taken up, amounting to $713. Ten days ago, our people gave as much, or more to the Sanitary cause. Every call finds a willing ear, and a warm heart. We are increasing in sympathy for our soldiers of every class and color.

Yesterday was observed, according to the request of the President, and of Congress, as a day of fasting and prayer. We trust that such humility and faith in God were felt that blessings shall continue to our country, and a righteous peace be granted to our unbroken indivisible nation.

Yours, G. H. A.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5th, 1864.

[For the Pacific.]

Profane Swearing.

You can hardly go through any village or city in this State, without having your ears saluted with oaths. Old men, men of every rank and degree, high and low, rich and poor, will call with a passionate voice upon the dread name of their Creator, and even little boys will make an oath by their Father in heaven; many of them catching these fearful oaths from paternal lips. Because of swearing the land mourneth. Did not Jehovah proclaim from his fiery pulpit on Sinai: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain." This commandment is one of universal and everlasting obligation. The violation of this command is a contempt of the law given—an act of guilt—and a great breach of good behavior—and a mark of weakness and wickedness.

Suppose, for a moment, that there is no God, and that the moral law does not exist. What policy, what gain, what good is there in profanity? Does it beautify language? Is there anything sweet, charming, elevating or refined in a discourse full of oaths? I cannot see the use or wisdom of swearing, even if it were guiltless. Good society, as well as the moral law, condemns profanity; and no one who does this, can be guiltless before God; because it strikes at the root of all reverence for Christianity. How can our Father in heaven be esteemed, and adored, and venerated, if men use his name profanely? There can be no fear of God, no deprecation of his wrath, no awe for his majesty, no regard to his authority. How can those who violate this glorious law, call themselves men of sense, of character, or of decency?

This great sin too, is unnatural. It is committed without any adequate temptation. And this reminds me of a remark of an old writer. "The devil," says he, "sometimes turns fisherman, and when he fishes for ordinary sinners, he is willing to go to some expense. He baits his hook with the riches of the world, and the pleasures of the world, but when he fishes for profane swearers, he throws them the naked hook." Does profanity gratify any passion, obtain any enjoyment, procure any advantage, or does it advance its votary to any glory? Rather it curses society, blights every lovely thing, and is an insult to every educated and right principled member of society.

Profane swearer, remember that you are conveying these dreadful oaths to others; to the rising generation around you. The influence of these oaths will be felt ages to come. Their influence will never cease—you will hear them again—you will hear them before the judgment seat of Christ, and unless you will repent of your sins, and be reconciled to God, you will hear them in reverberating condemnation through the ages of eternity. Profane swearers cannot inherit the kidgdom of God. Heaven, sweet Heaven, the dwelling place of love, of glory, and of God, cannot be inhabited by the profane. Hell must be their portion, their chosen and congenial home.

J. J. P.

SOMERSVILLE, August 5th, 1864.

[For the Pacific.]

Iron-Clad Christians.

If we had written "Hardshells," the name would have been recognized at once, and almost any one could have guessed whom we were trying to write about; but we suppose this title will strike nearly every one as something rather new; and yet, we think that if it is proper to apply nicknames to any class of members of the Church *militant*, no one could be more appropriate to those we have in our mind, than the one selected. It is not their fighting qualities in the "fight of faith," that we have reference too, however, in applying it, nor their ability to "quench the fiery darts of the wicked one," but a quality of quite a different character, and one that it would not be very flattering to any one, to say he is the possessor of. Paul does not say anything to the Ephesians, or to any others, by way of recommending to them the armor we are thinking of as we write, and yet there are many who profess to have made the Bible their rule of faith and practice, that seem to have encased themselves in it, with as much assurance as if victory had been promised them by virtue of its protection. Such persons are not confined to any sect, or station, or section, for we find them in all denominations, among the high and the low, and in every locality in the land. The religious complexion of one will answer as a description of the rest, for they are all alike, and will satisfy the reader's curiosity in regard to the heading of the article he is perusing. You discover that he is a church member or was "at home," and begin to sound him for the depth of his piety, or to examine him for some signs of his zeal and knowledge of religion, but you are pained to find that he does not give satisfactory evidence to you of the possession of a single characteristic of a true Christian. And yet he seems to be perfectly satisfied, and to have no uneasiness about his condition. And then you are reminded of what is said of those "who are at ease in Zion," and begin to try to rouse him up a little by reminding him of some of the tests of discipleship, and the conditions requisite for its enjoyment. You speak of repentance, of faith in Christ, of obedience to him, and laboring for him, and yet trusting wholly to him for salvation; you remind him of the necessity of regeneration, and allude to some of the evidences of its having taken place; and yet you fail to touch him, for he agrees with you in everything you say—has it all by heart, and can add a little to each proposition of yours, and illustrate and confirm it with a text, which he has ready in his memory. The fact is, he is proof against all your verbal artillery, whether you load with logic or rhetoric, or any other kind of shot, because he is protected by the armor he has prepared for himself, made of a set of Christian doctrines, carefully selected, and bolted well together with passages of scripture, thoroughly committed to memory, so that every missile of yours sent against him, glances harmlessly off or falls down, battered by the shock, which he seems to feel so little as to be even unconscious that you are aiming at him at all. And so, after a few more ineffectual attempts to at least make him understand, without being rude, that what you say is directed to him, and intended for his damage—or benefit, as he may choose to regard it, you come to the conclusion that more time spent in that way would be wasted, and conclude to "haul off," leaving him as little touched by what you have said, as he would have been if he had not heard a word that you uttered. Such a man as that, no matter what his profession may be, we think you will agree with us, is eminently entitled to be set down as an "iron clad." What shall we do with such persons? Nothing, that we know of, but to labor on, for and with them, with patience, praying for them fervently, and then, if they are lost, their blood will be on their own heads, and we will be clear.

HOWARD.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news of the week is important. The raidsters who threatened Pennsylvania and Maryland are retreating towards Richmond in great haste; Gen. Sheridan having succeeded Hunter began an active offensive campaign at once, and has succeeded in entirely changing the aspect of affairs. On the morning of the 7th Averill attacked the combined forces of the rebels in the valley, completely routing them, and capturing four pieces of artillery, large quantities of small arms, and 450 prisoners, including many officers. At last accounts the enemy were being still vigorously pursued with but little prospect of bringing them to a general engagement.

From Gen. Sherman, we have an official report of the losses on both sides in the battle of the twenty-second. Our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery. The rebel loss he estimated from the number buried by our men, and the number of wounded and prisoners in our hands, to be 10,000. We took, also, eight stands of colors and 5,000 stand of arms. Operations around Atlanta are progressing favorably.

Meanwhile, Farragut is rendering Sherman valuable assistance at Mobile. He has captured one of the rebel forts, with all its munitions and men, caused another to be blown up, and closely invests the third and last. Our boats got within the bay with but a small loss, excepting those who went down on the monitor Tecumseh, which was sunk by a torpedo. The rebel ram Tennessee was captured. The work there is going bravely on, and if the statement of rebel deserters is to be believed, Mobile is already in our possession.

From Grant's immediate front, we hear of little news of importance, except the explosion of a boat loaded with ordnance stores, resulting in considerable loss of property and life, with hints of some grave movement which is upon the tapis. Burnside has been superceded in the command of the ninth corps by Gen. Wilcox. Some misunderstanding between him and Gen. Meade, is assigned as the reason.

MARRIED.

In this city, Aug. 10th, by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Wm. Robinson to Margaret Brown.

In this city, Aug. 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Wm. James Coleman to Mary Ann Stewart.

In this city, Aug. 11th, by the Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Thomas Seale, of Gold Hill, N. T., to Marion Sproull, of this city, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

In this city, August 8th, by the Rev. H. Goodwin, James B. Uner to Ellen Williamson.

In this city, August 8th, by the Rev. H. Goodwin, John Jones to Anna Dexter.

In this city, Aug. 8th, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, at Grace Cathedral, Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Broeck, U. S. A., to Mary O., eldest daughter of Wm. W. Woodbury, of Portland, Maine.

In this city, July 16th, by the Rev. J. H. Wythe, J. W. Owen to Nellie C. Cornwall.

In this city, August 6th, by the Rev. J. H. Wythe, Henry Rick to Fanny Boyd.

In this city, August 4th, by the Rev. J. H. Wythe, Henry Pinnick to Jane L. M. Prior.

In this city, July 11th, by the Rev. J. D. Blain, George Lower, of Sonoma, to Mary A. Kirwin of this city.

At El Dorado, El Dorado county, August 9th, H. P. Olds to B. S. Tavey.

At Sutter Creek, Amador county, July 31st, James Berrigan, to Margaret Skelley.

In Virginia City, July 30th, Pembroke Murray to Rosa Clark.

Near Sebastopol, August 3d, Rev. W. A. Sperlock to Anna E. Rickman.

In Woodland, Yolo county, July 27th, John Arnold to Mary Tennis.

In Vacaville, July 4th, John J. Edwards to Mary E. Hoyt.

In Franklin township, Sacramento county, August 7th, John L. Freeman to Annie E. Blunt.

In Franklin township, Sacramento county, August 7th, Reuben Cave, to Hattie A. Freeman.

In Virginia, N. T., August 3d, W. T. Hutchins to Sarah A. Higgins.

In Healdsburg, August 4th, J. S. Heizer to Anna E. Capp.

In Marysville, August 7th, John M. Boyles to Charlotte Evans.

Near Yuba City, August 7th, Geo. Reed to Sarah E. Toman.

In Rough and Ready, August 7th, D. S. Scott to Jennie M. Charles.

At Red Bluff, August 4th, W S. Carver to E. Ryan.

In El Dorado, August 9th, Mr. H. P. Olds, to Miss B. S. Pavey, both of El Dorado county.

DIED.

In this city, August 15th, after a short illness, Rev. Lewis C. Bayles, a native of New York city, aged 25 years, 10 months and 26 days.

In this city, August 15th, Harriet A., daughter of William A., and Victorine M. Meeker, aged 12 years.

In this city, August 8th, John M. Robinson, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 43 years.

In this city, August 10th, Sarah C., wife of Samuel A. Smyth, a native of New York city.

In this city, August 12th, Lucy Maria, youngest child of Henry C. and Elizabeth Macy, aged 14 months.

In this city, August 11th, Edwin Hynes, late of New Orleans.

In this city, August 10th, Edward Wheeler, son of Edward J. and M S. Blanding aged 13 months.

In this city, Aug. 9th, in City and County Hospital, David Bauer, aged 52 years.

In Oakland, August 11th, Henry Sinram, a native of Oldenorff, Hanover, Germany, aged 28 years 6 months and 10 days.

In Virginia City, August 8th, C. J. Sullivan, in his 59th year.

In Santa Cruz, August 2d, Mary Papiers, aged 8 years.

In Folsom, August 3d, Wm. T. Bray, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 34 years.

In Sacramento, John Cochran, aged 56 years.

In Mariposa, August 2d, Thomas Johnson, aged 56 years.

Near Illinoistown, July 13th, C. B. L. Sperry.

In Virginia, N. T., August 6th, child of G. W. Currie.

In Suisun Valley, August 4th, Henry, son of Thomas and Margaret Lennon, aged 1 year and 7 mos.

In Carson City, N. T., August 1st, Jay Calvin, son of Robt. and Mary Logan, aged 1 year and 11 mos.

In Marysville August 5th, Marie Elizabeth Maubec, wife of Dr. L. Lasvignes aged 30 years.

At Alameda, August 7th, William Francis Haeny, aged 18 months.

At Sacramento, August 7th, D. L. McDonald, son of J. H. and N. F. Bayley, aged 3 years.

In Carson City, N. T., August 3d, J. Burwell.

At San Leandro, Alameda county, August 10th, David J. Morgan, a native of Wales, aged 17 years.

At Condemned Bar, El Dorado county, August 8th, Wm. McComb, aged 54 years.

In Santa Rosa, August 1st, Charles P Wilkins, aged 48 years.

Near French Camp, August 8th, Olivia Sharp, aged 20 years.

In Austin, N. T. A. Wachmuth, aged 35 years.

In Folsom, August 5th, Jane M., relict of the late John C. Irish, aged 82 years, 11 months.

In Virginia City, July 29th, William Varner, aged 32 years.

At Dingley's Mill, in Green Valley, August 5th, Mary Eliza, daughter of the late James Monroe and Helen Parker, aged 17 years and 11 months.

In Suisun, August 8th, Mrs. Isabella C. Wilson, aged about 53 years.

In Marysville, August 10th, John, son of Mrs. Sophia Plattner, aged 4 years 9 mos.

In Marysville, August 8th, J. D. Gifford, aged 40 years.

At Reese River, July 1st, Sebastian Gegg.

At Sandusky, Ohio, August 5th, Mary, wife of Thos. Breeze, of this city.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS.,
Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ⅌ bbl.	10 00 @10 50
Do Superfine	8 50 @ 9 00
Corn Meal, ⅌ 100 ℔.	4 50 @— —
Wheat, ⅌ 100 ℔.	3 25 @ 3 50
Oats, choice, ⅌ 100 ℔.	2 50 @ 2 75
Barley, ⅌ 100 ℔.	3 00 @ 3 25
Beans, ⅌ ℔.	— 2½@— 4
Potatoes, ⅌ ℔.	— 3½@— 3
Hay, ⅌ ton	22 00 @28 00
Live Oak Wood, ⅌ cord	7 — @ 8 —
Beef, on foot, ⅌ ℔.	— 1 @— 4
Beef, extra, dressed, ⅌ ℔.	— 2 @— 7
Sheep, on foot, ⅌ ℔.	— 1½@— 2
Hogs, on foot, ⅌ ℔.	— 4 @— 5½
Hogs, dressed, ⅌ ℔.	— 8 @— 10
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ⅌ ℔.	— 15 @— 16½
Do China, ⅌ ℔.	— 11½@— 13
Coffee, Costa Rica, ⅌ ℔.	— 22½@— 24
Do Rio, ⅌ ℔.	— 22 @— 23
Tea, Japan, ⅌ ℔.	— 70 @— 72½
Do Green ⅌ ℔.	— 50 @— 85
Carolina Rice, ⅌ ℔.	— 9½@— —
China Rice, ⅌ ℔.	— 5½@— 6½
Coal Oil, ⅌ gall.	— 65 @— 75
Candles, ⅌ ℔.	— 17 @— 19
Ranch Butter, ⅌ ℔.	— 35 @— 40
Isthmus do ⅌ ℔.	— 25 @— 30
Cheese, California, ⅌ ℔.	— 12½@— 16½
Eggs, ⅌ doz.	— — @— 55
Lard, ⅌ ℔.	— 15 @— 16
Ham and Bacon ⅌ ℔.	— 15 @— 17½
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔.	— 10 @— 12½

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A "Cough," "Cold," or Irritated Throat,

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach *directly* the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. OBTAIN only the *genuine* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy, are letters from—

E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., New York,
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Prof. EDWD. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.
SURGEONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Redington & Co., Agents for California.

aug18-1m

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the Hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your Hair is thin try it, if scurfy try it, if harsh try it, if lusterless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their Hair through life. For sale by all Druggists. Agents for California, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco. may19-6m

GRAND FAIR
OF THE
LADIES'
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR
SICK AND WOUNDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
TO BE HELD AT
UNION HALL,
Commencing Wednesday, Aug. 24th.

SEASON TICKETS, admitting one Gentleman and Lady, $5.00
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 cents.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets for sale at the principal Book, Music and Jewelry Stores on Montgomery Street, and at the principal Hotels.

The Ladies respectfully solicit donations of money and all kinds of saleable articles, from all who sympathize with our suffering heroes, throughout the coast.

The California Steam Navigation Company have kindly offered to carry all packages free of charge, marked "FOR LADIES' CHRISTIAN COMMISSION."

The San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company kindly offer the same facilities respecting packages, also a reduction on their regular prices to those who visit the city to attend the Fair.

Stores may be sent to Ludlum & Clark, New Orleans Warehouse, corner of California and Davis Streets.

Money, to the Treasurer, Mrs. Gladwin, 335 Jessie Street, or to Mrs. S. M. Bowman, Pres't, Occidental Hotel.

The resources and appliances which the Ladies have in hand, will enable them to make their Fair the most attractive ever held on this coast.

DODGE BROTHERS,

406 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CALIFORNIA
—AND—
Eastern Provisions

Receive Consignments of

California Provisions

From all parts of the State,

And keep constantly on Hand

EASTERN BACON,
Lard, Butter,
—AND—
Cranberries.

For sale in quantities to suit.

ap23-6m

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $750,000.

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oct22

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Having complied with the Law fully,

BIGELOW & BROTHER,
General Insurance Agents,
FIRE AND LIFE!

OFFICE:
N. W. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Capital Represented,
$15,000,000!
Deposited in San Francisco,
ACCORDING TO LAW,
$350,000!

Home Insurance Co., New York.
Capital, $3,325,000
California Deposit, 75,000

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All Losses paid in United States Gold Coin.

$250,000 taken in one Risk.

☞ Policies issued on all Insurable Risks, on Lowest terms.

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June-16m

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WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

N. E. corner Clay and Front Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CLARK & PERKINS are the oldest established firm in California, giving their exclusive attention to the proper handling and sale on Commission, of

California Wools,

With large facilities for the business and the valuable experience already acquired, they are enabled to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

for the marketing of Wools of every description, either here or in the Eastern and Foreign Markets.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE

on consignments when required, and when the wool is shipped to Eastern or Foreign Markets, interest is charged at only

7 per cent. per annum.

Best English Wool Sacks Twine for tying Fleeces, and Shears furnished to order.

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C. CLAYTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

223 CLAY STREET, BELOW FRONT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments, and Storage furnished in Fire Proof Warehouses, at lowest rates.

may26

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner Front and Clay Street.

SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.

JOHN G. BRAY 3m W. A. BRAY.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in March, 1861.

Capital and Surplus, $221,256.

ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 621 CLAY STREET,

South side, between Montgomery and Kearney streets

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A BENEVOLENT — FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY — PRO ARIS ET FOCIS — 1863 — HOME INSTITUTION.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL READILY perceive that the pecuniary interest of ten per cent. which the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department has in the net profits of this Institution, for the benefit of disabled and needy Firemen, and their widows and orphans, cannot be otherwise than an additional incentive for increasing, if possible, their efforts to save and protect property insured by it from Loss or DAMAGE by both FIRE and WATER.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

TO BE INCREASED TO

$500,000.

OFFICE,
No. 238 Montgomery Street.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.

Insures Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other kinds of Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as any other responsible company, and will honorably adjust and pay all its losses in Coin.

Referring to the following list of Directors, we respectfully solicit your patronage and influence.

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NO HOME

Should be without one of

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet Organs.

The cost is trifling, while its good effects in the education and right training of a family, are beyond computation. DO NOT DELAY, but send for an Illustrated Catalogue at once.

Address
A. KOHLER,
Music Dealer, San Francisco.

may19-tf

STEPHEN S. SMITH,
LUMBER DEALER,

Market Street, at intersection of California.

Oak Ship, Plank and Timber, Ash, Hickory, Black Walnut, Cherry, Spanish Cedar, MAHOGANY, White Wood, Maple, Eastern Pine, Hickory Axles, and Wagon Poles.

june16-3m

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMships will be despatched in the month of AUGUST:

GOLDEN AGE, W. F. Lapidge, Captain, August 23.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. punctually,

FOR PANAMA

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

A. B. FORBES, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

See that your Church
Has a Large
CABINET ORGAN.
YOUR OLD
MELODEON
Can be given in part payment.

A. KOHLER,
Music Dealer, San Francisco.

June2.

Removed.

The Subscribers have removed their Store
TO THE CORNER OF
Davis and California Streets,
Where they offer a
Large and varied Assortment of
All kinds of
AGRICULTURAL GOODS,
All of which will be sold at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Country Merchants
—AND—
FARMERS,
Are invited to give us a call
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner of Davis and California Streets,

july7-3mis SAN FRANCISCO.

BELTING.

Leather and Rubber Belting;

All widths. For sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner Davis and California streets.

HAY-ROPE.

The best New Bedford (Eastern)

Hay-Rope; also Tubb's Rope for sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner Davis and California streets.

PLOWS.

Steel Plows—all sizes—Cast Plows—

Steel Side-Hill Plows—all sizes, by the case of ten each or retail. For sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner Davis and California streets.

CULTIVATORS.

All sizes and kinds in use on this Coast,

For sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
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HARROWS.

All sizes. For Sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
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Agricultural Implements,

Wholesale or Retail, in great variety,

At the lowest Cash prices, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
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Light and Heavy; also, Hand-Carts,

For sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
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Feed Mills, Burr Stone Mills, Corn and Coffee Mills. For sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
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The genuine PITTS' THRESHER,

with the RUSSELL IMPROVEMENTS,
For sale low, by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner Davis and California streets.

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For sale by
J. D. ARTHUR & SON.
Corner Davis and California streets.

REAPERS.

The Celebrated Seymour and Morgan,

Or New York Improved; Combined Reaper and Mower, with Steel Cutter Bar, making it one of the best Mowers in use; as a Reaper, it has no equal.

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Sole Agents for this Coast.
STORE, corner of Davis and California streets.

jy14-2mis

Blasting Powder.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BLASTING POWDER. For sale in lots to suit, by TREADWELL & CO.

may26

Steam Engines.

HITTINGER, COOK & CO'S PORTABLE Upright and Horizontal, Single and Double Hoisting Engines, 5, 6, 10 and 14 horse power.

Stationery Engines, Flue and Tubular Boilers, 4 to 80 horse power. For sale by TREADWELL & CO.

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NAILS, AXES, SHOVELS, BELTING, Rope, Tools and Builder's Hardware—a large stock. For sale by TREADWELL & CO.

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MOWERS, REAPERS, HEADERS, THRESHERS, Ploughs and implements of all kinds required by cultivators of the soil. For sale by TREADWELL & CO.

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BLASTING POWDER, FUSE, DRILL Steel, Cast Steel Sledges, Shovels, Picks, Helves, Barrows, Retorts, Hoisting Engines, etc., in liberal supply. For sale by TREADWELL & CO.

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L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY.
FARMERS', MECHANICS'
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.

306 AND 308 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DONAHUE, BOOTH & CO'S
UNION
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY

(The first established in the State.)

Corner First and Mission sts., Happy Valley.

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QUARTZ CRUSHING,
—And—
AMALGAMATING MACHINERY,
Machinery, Mill Irons and Castings
Of every description made to order.
Steamboat Repairing,
BOILER MAKING,
Turning and Finishing
EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

Steam Engines constantly on hand and for sale.

P. DONAHUE. H. J. BOOTH. C. S. HIGGINS.

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P. TORQUET, Manager,

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS,
Boiler Makers, Iron Founders,
—And—
GENERAL ENGINEERS,
Nos. 137 and 139 First Street,
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Steamboat Machinery built and repaired; also, Saw, Flour and Quartz Mills, Pumping and Mining Machinery, etc.

Proprietors of Morse's Patent Fire Grates.

JONVAL FOURNEYZON and other Turbine Water Wheels, with latest Improvements.

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GOLDEN STATE
IRON WORKS,

Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 First Street,
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Manufacture all kinds of
MACHINERY
Steam Engines, Quartz Mills,

Saw Mill Irons, Flour Mill, and Agricultural Machinery, Hoisting Gear, Mining Pumps, Crushers, Grinders, Amalgamators, Arastras, Waters Pipes, etc.,

WHEELER & RANDALL'S
New Grinder and Amalgamator
TYLER'S
Improved Water Wheel,

giving the greatest power, at lower cost, than any Wheel in use. There are over 800 running, giving universal satisfaction.

Sole Manufacturers of
KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS.
—With—
Palmer's Patent Steam Chest,

Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores.

Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,

made from Iron Imported by us for this particular purpose.

Having been engaged for the past eight years in Quartz Mining, and being conversant with all the improvements, either in Mining or Milling, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, the most perfect Machinery for reducing Ores, or saving either Gold or Silver. jy21

Miners' Foundry and Machine Works

First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO

HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Machinery and Castings of all Kinds
Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mill
AND
Sugar Refinery Machinery, Tanks, Pans, etc
Quartz Grinders, and Paint Mills, Shingle Machines,
Steam Engines and Boilers,
STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING
Amalgamators,
All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced
STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,
Suited to all the various processes for extracting
SILVER.
Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.
Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores,
Made in sections, so they can be packed.
Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.
HOWLAND'S ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS,
Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complete for Prospecting.

☞ Our Patterns are all new, made within the last three years. We claim to belong to the PROGRESSIV age, and ignore "Old Fogyism" in Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.

feb26 HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING.

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HINCKLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines, Quartz, Flour and Saw Mills; Cast Iron Fronts for Buildings, Mining Pumps, and all kinds of Machinery, Amalgamators, Etc.

Nos. 47 and 49 Firs street,
Between Market and Mission, San Francisco.

y24

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,

The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. jan5-3m J. N. RISDON

HAWLEY & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Corner of California and Battery Streets,
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MAIN & WINCHESTER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles,
SADDLERY WARE, Etc.,

214 and 216 Battery street, San Francisco.

may26

THE FARM.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light:
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies,
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round
To make the scorching sunlight dim
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And drop their dead leaves on the ground.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel voice of spring,
That trills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets, sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies,
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

RAISING TURKEYS.

In your journal I noticed an inquiry for the best plan to raise turkeys. Permit me to give between sixty and seventy years of my experience.

To take a fair start, procure black turkeys, and teach them to be gentle before they commence laying. As soon as they begin to lay, take away their eggs—let their nest egg be a hen's egg. When they have laid out their litter, destroy the nest, feed them well, and in ten days or less, they will generally commence laying again. Turn those they have laid, once or twice a week.

When they have the second lot, and want to set, let them have what eggs they can well cover, and put the balance of the first litter under a hen at the same time, or as near as may be, so that they will hatch nearly together. Take the young chicks from the hen and put them all with the old turkey, and she will brood them all.

My first and only feed is curd from sour, coagulated milk, scalded, turned on a seive, or a board will answer, and the whey drained. I do not use any salt or pepper. I keep them in the stable, or on the barn floor, a day or two, and then let them out if the weather is favorable. Put them up every night early, until they are two or three weeks old. By this time they have formed a habit of coming home, and the grasshoppers and insects have become so large they mostly supply their appetites. See that they come up every night, and feed them well in the morning.

By my plan they are about three weeks later, but will go ahead and make up lost time. I would not let them set as soon as they have laid the first litter, if I could have a cart load of eggs given me.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT.

Farmers often put a bitting harness on a colt the first thing they do to him, buckling up the bitting as tight as they can draw it, make him carry his head high, and then turn him into a lot to run half a day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments they could inflict on a colt, and very injurious to a young horse that has been used to running in pasture with his head down.

A horse should be well accustomed to the bit before you put on the bitting harness; and when you first bit him you should only rein his head up to that point where he naturally holds it, let that be high or low; he will learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will loosen the bit in his mouth. This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit, and then you can draw the bit a little tighter every time you put it on, and he will raise his head to loosen it. By this means you will gradually get his head and neck in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage, without hurting him, making him angry, or causing his mouth to be sore.—*Rarey.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

The following recipes were contributed to the *American Agriculturist:*

RUSKS.—Melt half a pound of butter, mix with it two-thirds of a pint of milk, and flour to make a stiff batter; add three tablespoonfuls of yeast, and set it in a warm place to rise. When light, beat two eggs with half a pound of rolled sugar, add a teaspoonful of salt, one of cinnamon, and flour to make the whole of the above ingredients sufficiently stiff to mould up. Work them into biscuit form, lay them on flat tins, and let them remain until of a spongy lightness before baking in a moderately hot oven.

SODA BISCUIT.—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar mixed well in the dry flour; one tablespoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in sweet milk enough to make a soft dough with the flour. Bake in a quick oven.

RICE PUDDING.—A small one-half teacupful of rice, two eggs at most, with a few raisins, a little salt and spice, are abundant for one quart of milk, which should be sweetened to the taste. A very palatable article can be made without eggs, by adding one-eighth more rice. Four eggs and a quart of milk would make a very nice dessert of custard, and thereby save rice, raisins, and flour.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Three ounces of chocolate (Baker's is good), three pints of milk, six eggs, four table-spoonfuls of powdered white sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar. First prepare a soft custard with the milk, the beaten yolks of six eggs, and the white of one. While this is cooking, grate the chocolate and dissolve by pouring over it a cup of warm water, and then heat it up to the boiling point, and sweeten with brown sugar. When a little cool, mix it with the custard, and flavor with a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Put the whole in a suitable dish and pour over the top the remaining whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and sweetened with white sugar. Brown it lightly in a moderate oven. It should be brought to the table as cold as possible.

LOAF CAKE.—Mix one cup of butter, four of flour, two eggs, half pint of yeast, half pint milk warmed. Let it rise about two hours, then add two cups of sugar, nutmeg and raisins, and bake immediately. The above quantity will make two ordinary loaves.

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

Movement for a Change of Currency in the Atlantic States.

The following from the New York *Herald* will serve to show the views of business men at the East in regard to currency matters as they now exist there. We hear much from certain theorists of the convenience of a paper currency and the prosperity which it brings with it—abundance of money, high values, low interest and the like. The extract from the *Herald* tells its own story:

A movement is on foot among the business men of New York to simplify their transactions by trading on the standard of gold and silver—that is, to buy and sell their goods exclusively for coin; to receive nothing as money but what comes from the mint in return for their wares, and to meet all their ordinary obligations, even to the paying of their clerks, workmen and servants, with the same description of currency. It may be considered by some that it is yet too early to inaugurate such a policy, but we think that none will deny, if we continue in our present course, that the day is not far distant when circumstances will arise that will force us to adopt some measure similar to the one proposed. The plan would be by no means new, although it would be novel to the present generation, and when once established it could be made to operate as easily here as it does in California, Oregon and in the Territories of the far West. It was done in this country during the progress of the Revolutionary war, when the continental currency depreciated in three years to the standard of rags; and it was done in France in the time of the first Revolution, when the assignats of that country sunk to a worthless tender. It would also have been done in England had not the most strenuous efforts been employed by the government, regardless of consequences, between 1811 and 1816, to save the Bank of England notes from the paper mills.

The following table shows the depreciation of the continental currency during the three years from the commencement of 1777 to the close of 1779, and the decline of Treasury notes from 1862 to the present day:

Month.	Value of a Continental Dollar.			Value of a Currency Dollar.		
	1777	1778	1779	1862	1863	1864
January	95	3	13	95	62	62
February	83	28	11	96	58	62
March	91	27	10	98	58	59
April	89	25	9	98	62	53
May	86	25	8	96	64	51
June	83	25	7	91	67	33
July	80	23	6	83	69	—
August	66	22	6	86	77	—
September	57	21	5	80	69	—
October	36	20	4	73	64	—
November	3	18	4	75	65	—
December	32	15	3	75	65	—

Owing to the movements of speculators in gold the depreciation of our present paper money has not been as regular as was that of the continental currency, but its decline seems quite as certain, unless something is done to check its downward course. The plan which was adopted by shopkeepers during the Revolution was to make out their bills at the currency rates and receipt them for a certain amount in gold, as the following, copied from *Lossing's History*, shows:

Capt. A. M'Lean,	Bought of W Nichols,
1 pair boots	$600
6 3-4 yards calico, at $85	752
6 yards chintz, at $150	900
4 1-2 yards moreen, at $100	450
4 handkerchiefs, at $100	400
8 yards quality binding, at £4	32
1 skein of silk	10
Total	$3,144
If paid in specie	£18 10s.

Received payment in full,
for Wm. Nichols,
January 5, 1781. JONA JONES.

It will be seen by the above that less than $100 in coin paid a bill of $3,144, which had been made out at currency prices. How to avoid drifting into the same humiliating condition is now the study of all the true patriots—not the alarmist, as they have been termed—of the country. If the Government is powerless to afford relief, the trades people will be justified in resorting to such financial measures as lay within their reach, and the one proposed will probably be the most beneficial that could be adopted.

Views of the Fiscal Policy of the late Secretary.

The following is taken from the *Bankers' Magazine* published in the city of New York, an old and standard periodical, representing the financial interests of that great emporium. Its loyalty and hearty support of Government measures since the beginning of the war have been of the most marked and unequivocal character. Since the following article was written a further depreciation of currency has taken place, as was to be expected:

There is a general conviction in the minds of those most familiar with the subject, that the finances of the country have been sadly mismanaged, and that a continuation of the policy adopted for some months past will lead to still more extravagance among the people, and to more severe loss to the Government. The creation by the United States Treasury of a large volume of paper money, now amounting to over eight hundred millions of dollars, unaccompanied by an adequate system of taxation, has gradually and rapidly undermined the commerce and finances of the country, and has disturbed prices of commodities to such an extent that our whole social system is in violent commotion.

The persistence with which these paper issues have been forced upon the country was in direct violation of sound principles of finance, and in opposition to the views and warnings of the ablest men in the country.

The measures of the Treasury which we may say have met with universal condemnation, and which have led to the present chaos in public and private affairs, and to the loss of confidence in the Treasury management, may be enumerated as follows:

I. An increase of paper currency from $150,000,000, as reported in July, 1862, to $810,000,000, as officially reported in May, 1864. The latter comprising as follows:

United States notes, legal tender	$441,000,000
One and two year legal tenders	223,000,000
One year certificates of indebtedness	146 000,000

Three-fourths of these issues were totally unnecessary, and contrary to sound advice and to the experience of the past.

With a knowledge of the growing burdens of the Government in 1862, the surplus capital of the country should have been absorbed in a thirty-year loan at six per cent., even at seventy-five cents per dollar. The urgent friends and defenders of the administration deplore the policy, now unfortunately fastened for a generation upon the people. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, one of the able defenders of the Government, says, in June, 1862: "All the errors of our financial policy, (from the issuing of legal tender notes to the present day,) *are due to ignorant vanity and presumption.* The combined experience of the civilized world has demonstrated the sad doom of legal tender notes, wherever and whenever issued. Science gives the reasons why governments cannot supply a proper paper currency, and shows why every attempt to force a governmental currency upon a people injures not only the nation at large, but more especially the government resorting to such a measure to supply its wants. Every arbitrary measure to force down the price of gold and raise the price of currency is an error, because governmental credit depends upon the same basis as the credit of private individuals; to wit, confidence. Confidence cannot be called into life or fostered into vigor by force or violence."

The creation of a large volume of paper money, payable on demand, instead of deferring payments to periods of twenty and thirty years, has led to an advance of prices fully one hundred per cent. beyond those current in 1861–'2. Every contract entered into by the Government since July, 1862, has been based upon irredeemable paper, and the losses to the Government thereby have been at least five hundred millions of dollars. This is only a small part of the evil. The contracts by and between individuals have been affected in a similar ratio, and the aggregate loss by the people is far beyond that sustained by the general Government. The *Evening Post*, (one of the ablest defenders of the administration, except as to its finances,) said very properly in their paper of the 10th June: "We have tried the strength of legislation, and found that statutes availed us little while the volume of the currency kept expanding. We have indulged in denunciations with no better result. Many a man has tasked his brains to prove that there was no actual depreciation in the paper money of the Government, but that the enhancement of values was caused (not occasioned) by wild speculation. And still gold kept going up, up, upward, until we find it close upon one hundred per cent. premium." It has since reached one hundred and ninety premium.

II. The neglect to give seasonable notice to holders of the five per cent. loan, due January, 1863, as to the money in which such bonds would be liquidated.

Repeated applications were made to the Treasury, by holders of these bonds, in October and December, 1862, for information as to whether the bonds would be paid in specie or in paper. The premium on gold then ranged from 22 to 34 per cent. No public notice was given to this effect; and many of the holders, in suspense up to the 31st December, as to the mode of liquidation, were induced to sell out at a sacrifice. All this could have been obviated by a fair notice of sixty days or more, as to the real determination of the Treasury. It is generally supposed, in New York, that certain prominent brokers had some clue in advance as to the manner of payment that would be and actually was adopted.

III. The recent action in Congress, as to sales of or dealings in gold, has been ascribed to urgent intervention on the part of the Treasury in the halls of legislation.

The passage of the gold act will long be remembered as the acme of folly at Washington. The best friends of the administration at New York, and those most familiar with commercial and financial affairs, have deprecated any movement of the kind in Congress, and have warned members of the ill effects of such an absurdity as an attempt to control the movements of commercial circles—but in vain.

It is as well known as the sun at noonday, that the fluctuations of and advance in gold, in this and other markets, are produced, *in a very slight degree only*, by operations at the Stock Board. The true cause of such changes lies in the large volume of paper money—in enhanced prices of commodities—in extraordinary importations from abroad, and in the inevitable demand for all the gold we can produce to liquidate such importations.

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The total official and estimated revenue of the United States for the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1864, is $247,858,184 46, viz:

From Customs	$103,213,193 41
From Internal Revenue	109,000,000 00
From Sale of Public Lands	563,568 46
Miscellaneous	35,353,134 59
Total	$247,858,184 56

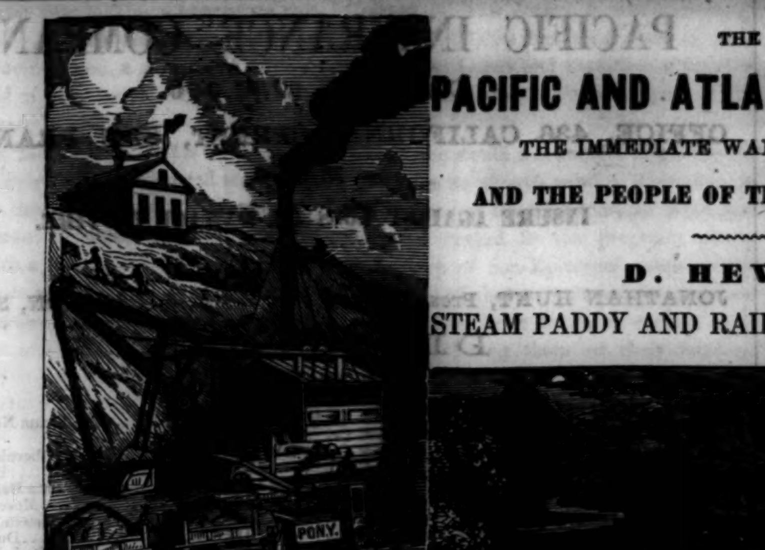
The official statement of the public debt on the 21st of June shows that the gold interest per annum on the amount outstanding at that time was $50,847,157 05, and the interest per annum payable in currency, $21,890,259 05—making the total interest on the debt $82,737,416 10. The interest on the Seventy-Five Million Loan, when all taken, will amount to four millions five hundred thousand dollars per annum, from the time the bonds are issued. Deducting premium from the first year's interest, it will leave only about one million interest to be paid by the first year. The Four Hundred Million Dollars Loan, at six per cent., will add twenty-four million dollars more to the gold interest-bearing debt; and the hundred and thirty millions of Ten-Forty Bonds still remaining undisposed of, when taken, will increase the interest six million five hundred thousand more, making the total interest payable in gold eighty-two million three hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars. These are all the loans which the Secretary has authority to negotiate. It will be seen that, even if the receipts from customs shall fall off twenty-one millions, or one-fifth, during the next fiscal year—which is very unlikely—the Treasury Department will still be able to pay every dollar of interest it owes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR GREAT GRAIN MART.—We give the receipts of Wheat and Corn at Buffalo, the great entrepot between the grain-growing districts of the West and the seaboard, for the last twenty years:

	WHEAT. Bushels.	CORN. Bushels.		WHEAT. Bushels.	CORN. Bushels.
1845	1,770,740	54,200	1855	8,022,136	9,711,430
1846	4,774,184	1,455,250	1856	8,465,671	9,633,277
1847	6,489,100	2,862,308	1857	8,334,179	5,713,611
1848	4,520,117	2,298,000	1858	10,671,380	6,621,668
1849	4,943,978	3,321,650	1859	9,032,652	3,113,653
1850	3,681,347	2,593,371	1860	18,502,649	11,386,217
1851	4,167,121	5,988,778	1861	27,105,219	21,024,657
1852	5,549,718	5,136,745	1862	30,435,831	24,288,627
1853	5,420,045	8,065,796	1863	21,240,348	20,086,952
1854	3,510,792	10,108,983			

These figures afford a tolerably accurate estimate of the rapid development of the great West. It will be seen that from 1,700,000 bushels in 1845, the receipts of Wheat rose to 30,000,000 in 1862, and then fell back to 21,000,000 in 1863, when the crop was more or less injured by drought and insects in nearly all the great producing States. Such an increase is without parallel in the grain history of the world.

Although fully half a million of men have been withdrawn from agricultural pursuits by the rebellion, the production of the leading staples of the country appear to suffer no diminution.



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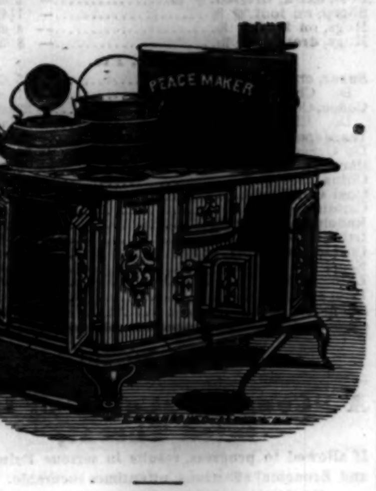

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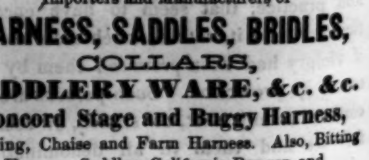
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